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LORRY STARTS ACROSS LONELY SINAI DESERT

Bumps and Sand Clouds Keep Monotony From Cairo to Persia Trek

DIGGING OUT TRUCK MAKES TRAVEL SLOW

Artillery Road Proves Bumpy, but Short-Cut Brings Disaster

Capt. Owen Tweedy, whose "Odyssey of a Grocer's Van Across the Sahara" appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *between Jan. 31 and Feb. 4, 1930, is now engaged on another trek—this time from Egypt to Persia along unfrequented paths in Palestine, Arabia and Irak. The story of his new adventure will be told from time to time in the Monitor.*

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—We were off alone—the two of us in a lorry—with some 7000 miles ahead of us from Cairo to Persia and back, and, as a first stage, 375 tricky miles across Sinai to Jerusalem.

I had waited for the arrival of my traveling companion from England before committing myself to the delicate choice of a servant for the journey. I was rewarded by a cruel fate. Saleh was a perfect failure. He would hit the carburetor with a hammer and pour the pepper over the porridge, and when I rose in my wrath for the tenth time, he countered my protests with a wan smile, remarking amiably that he would fain be excused. We excused him fortissimo, but that afternoon he confided to a friend of his (who told me the same evening) that his real reason for "giving us the sack" was: first, that he thought that I and my plans were mad, and secondly, that his maiden aunt had told him that the desert was full of devils.

It is an odd thrill to own a lorry after years of a mere touring car, but things become even more odd when the body to be put on that lorry is to be made by a native Egyptian carpenter. Mohamed Mohamed Omar's factory was in a slummy purlieu of old Cairo. It—the factory—was a plain hole in an otherwise blank wall and it was staffed entirely from Mohamed's family. His uncle was the hammer-and-nails man; his nephew worked the plane and the chisel; his brother-in-law wielded the saw, while

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Block to Wheat Sale Sought In Northwest Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 25—A new drive from middle western states to block sale of wheat by the farm board began here simultaneously with publication of the letter of resignation of Samuel R. McKelvie, Nebraskan member, praising the board's activity in promoting farm cooperatives One year of the board's activities had done more in this direction, Mr. McKelvie wrote President Hoover, than had been done in 10 years without the board. Mr. McKelvie also praised the board for applying emergency measures to prevent "precipitate declines in farm commodity prices."

August H. Andresen (R.), of Minnesota, speaking for the Northwest, added his voice to protests recently made before the board by representatives of Kansas and the southwestern farm regions against the board's program. At that time, it is learned, Mr. Hoover expects to confer with Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and James C. Stone, chairman of the farm board. However, a change on the wheat policy is thought unlikely.

Mr. Andresen said 30 to 35-cent wheat on the farm is possible this autumn in the Northwest if the board adheres to its policy to sell in both domestic and foreign markets, drawing from its stock of 200,000,000 bushels. Mr. Andresen was told, however, that the board wishes to liquidate its holdings and get out of stabilization. The board announced its policy last week in a letter to C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union.

In Mr. McKelvie's letter of resignation, made public at the White House, the Nebraskan said that the board had "given to agriculture and the country at large a relief of immeasurable value." He added:

"Stabilization activities in wheat and cotton stayed the shock of precipitate declines that otherwise would have taken place and gave the farmer time to market his crops while adjusting himself to changing economic conditions.

"Price declines that were inevitable have come about gradually instead of at once. This has saved untold millions to farmers and has prevented numerous unwarranted farm failures."

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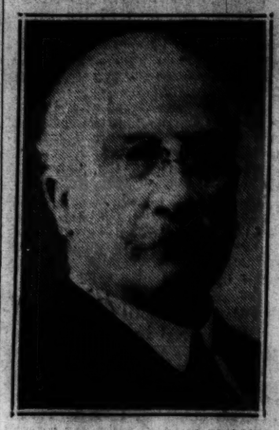
His 'Level Head' Needed In New Spanish Régime



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ALEJANDRO LERROUX
Spanish Republican Leader

Lerroux Held Only Leader In Spain's Revolt

His Central Position Now Keeps Extremes Under Full Control

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, June 25—Since my sojourn began in Spain I have been looking for an authentic Republican leader. So have the Spanish Republicans, who have found plenty of leaders, but not "A" leader.

It is easy to be a rebel, but it is hard to rule. And many men who were bonny fighters when Spain was a monarchy do not appear to know what to do with victory, now that Spain is a Republic. There are, on the other hand, experienced politicians who have come over to the Republican side and whose assistance is valued, but who could scarcely be accepted as chiefs in a movement to which they rallied late. Again, there are men who recklessly want to go forward without consolidating their present position.

None of these will do as a leader. What is needed is a man who has long labored in the Republican cause, but who has the sense of expediency, who has been progressive, but knows when to become conservative. These qualities belong to Alejandro Lerroux, who for 40 years has combated, who always has shown himself an astute tactician, and who now realizes it is the moment to consolidate the revolution which he helped to start.

At the beginning of the century Señor Lerroux led the Left opinion, Radicals, anti-Clericals and Republicans in Catalonia. He placed his ideas of reform above mere Catalanism and in 1903 his candidates resoundingly defeated the Nationalists. Somewhat Monarchistic claimed this result as a victory, though their own candidates were beaten and Lerroux Republicans elected.

Suspected as Centralist Agent

Catalanist politicians since last year have suspected Señor Lerroux of being the agent of Centralist politics, and certainly he is endeavoring now to break Col. Francisco Macia's extremism.

In his career since he founded the radical Republican Party there have been many stormy episodes, but always Señor Lerroux has conveyed the impression of being completely master of himself and circumstances. He possesses what is known as a level head, which is a rare and invaluable gift for a revolutionary. So when the King left the country he stood out from the Republicans, some of whom were tired, timid or fanatical, others of whom were weak, puzzled and lacking in practical experience. Curiously enough they gave Señor Lerroux the post which in Spain is considered of minor importance, namely that of Foreign Minister, and he immediately made it a stepping stone to virtual supremacy in the Cabinet and country.

He went to Geneva and the eyes of the world were upon him. Of greater interest to him was the fact that the eyes of Spain were upon him. He explained the Republic abroad and then came back to explain it at home.

Obedience a Duty

Señor Lerroux has a striking personality. A man of sturdy build, with a square-set head, his gaze is steady, calm and confident. His very appearance of sober energy, of quiet resolution, impresses his audiences. He captures them, too, with bursts of hearty bonhomie. Moreover, Señor Lerroux is an orator of extraordinary talent and holds the attention of crowds numbering 30,000 people in gigantic Spanish arenas.

He understands that while drastic changes are necessary in Spain they must be made in due order. The Republic has two enemies, those who would go back to the ancient régime, and those who would go forward too fast to chaos. Señor Lerroux proclaims himself a revolutionary against reaction, and a conservative against anarchy. He adopts the central position which reassures the Right and satisfies the Left.

A conspiracy against despotism was, he asserts, a duty, but obedience is equally a duty in a democracy. He admits he tried to destroy the monarchy but his heart is warmed when the populace hails him as a hero.

He is eager for social justice but his old adversaries must share that justice. There must be a separation of church and state, but the church must be respected. As for Catalonia, he told a Barcelonian audience that when he was in Castile he felt himself a Catalan but when he was in Catalonia he felt himself a Spaniard.

War Debts Cut or Moratorium and Lower Tariffs Advocated

Proposing Also Expansion of Credit, Professor Fisher Offers Solution of World Depression in Address to Southwest Foreign Trade Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 25—Reduce Europe's debt to America or postpone payment, lower the United States tariffs and expand this country's credit to improve international trade, was the solution for world depression offered by Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, before the Southwest Foreign Trade Conference here last night.

It would pay the United States and all other creditor countries to cancel the World War debts entirely, in the opinion of the economist. "If the debts cannot be canceled, there should at least be a moratorium," he said.

His speech, prepared before President Hoover's moratorium proposal, was unchanged from prepared text.

Discussing tariff, he said Congress forgets the consumer, but never the producer. "If we want foreign markets we must buy as well as sell," he declared.

The low cost of producing wheat in the Southwest, because of its adaptability to power farming, was a point brought out by Sydney J. Anderson, vice-president of General Mills, Inc.

More than half of the oil exported by the United States is produced in the Southwest, and Oklahoma and Texas produce 50 per cent of the cotton crop of the country, Albert H. Denton, commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, said.

Viewing domestic commerce, many firms are making good profits this year by studying costs, adopting approved methods and finding what the buying public wants, Frank M. Surface, assistant director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declared.

The purpose of the conference is to promote an orderly advancement of the foreign and domestic trade of the Southwest.

Delegates from Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and bordering states include business men, importers, exporters, bankers and manufacturers.

"So-called protection is, in the last analysis, a protest against the labor-saving machinery of modern transportation and communication," Mr. Fisher said in his address. "If the theory of protection is economically sound, it should apply to Oklahoma, Texas, or New York, as against all

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TARIFF CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED BY COMMISSION

Duty on Dried Eggs, Bicycle Bells and Hemp Cordage Is Advanced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 25—Following President Hoover's praise of the flexible tariff act last week in Indiana, the tariff commission has handed down here an important series of new tariff recommendations, all indorsed by the White House.

Substantial tariff increases are ordered in dried eggs, hemp cordage and bicycle bells; decreases are ordered in bent wood furniture, packaged olive oil, pipe organs and parts; and no changes are ordered in pig iron, hides and skins, olive oil in bulk, cheese, chinaware and cardboard.

While the new orders the commission in a little over a year's activity has brought in 38 reports, recommending approximately five increases, nine decreases and 14 "no changes." As the tariff commission office is said that another 23 inquiries have been undertaken which have not yet been reported on, and that about 105 applications for inquiries are pending. In the latter group a considerably larger number of commodities are covered than are represented in the numerical list of applications.

The commodities in the latest group are among the most important which the commission has considered, the diversity of articles recalls Mr. Hoover's statement at Indianapolis that the United States alone among countries is operating its tariff under a flexible system, in which changes can be made without legislative enactment in accordance with a fixed rule of comparison between foreign and domestic costs.

Farmers of the middle West have been concerned over importation of dried eggs from China, and the new order raises the duty from 18 to 27 cents per pound.

Among the decreases, Italy gains an advantage from the reduction of from 9½ to 8 cents a pound in packaged olive oil. No reduction is made in the tariff on olive oil in bulk. The commission finds 98 per cent of United States olive oil is imported, and that it is produced here only as a by-product.

In recommending "no change" for hides and skins the commission points out that the 1930 act put on a 10 per cent duty, compared to free entrance under the previous act; and says no detailed cost study was undertaken due to difficulties involved. As regards pig iron, the commission made a cost study and did not find a tariff change warranted.

Another example of the flexible provision at work relates to pipe organs. The Rudolph Wurlitzer company made application for an inquiry on this subject in July, 1930, apparently expecting an increase. After investigating the matter, the commission found that imports of pipe organs during recent years have all been from a single producer in Canada, and all have been sold to churches. As a result, the commission ordered a cut from 40 to 35 in church organs, and from 60 to 35 per cent on other pipe organs instead of an increase.

Trade Board Drops Case Against R.C.A.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission today dismissed a complaint charging the Radio Corporation of America with unfair methods of competition in the sale of vacuum tubes.

The action followed disposition in the federal courts of a case involving the same subject matter.

After the lower court had found the practices were in violation of law, the United States Supreme Court refused to grant a review.

The radio commission yesterday by a 3-to-2 vote decided to renew the 1409 licenses of the R. C. A.'s four subsidiaries, the majority holding the court's opinion could not be interpreted as holding the R. C. A. monopolized radio communication.

JUDGE NORRIS REMOVED FROM NEW YORK BENCH

Magistrate Found Guilty of Unfitness for Judicial Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 25—The Justices of the First Appellate Division this afternoon ordered the removal of Magistrate Jean Norris, against whom charges of "general unfitness for judicial duty" were brought by Judge Samuel Seabury, its referee in the inquiry into the Bronx and Manhattan Magistracies. The court found the charges proved "and that, taken together, they show unfitness for judicial service and constitute cause for removal."

The court ruled:

"First: That in the de Sena case, Magistrate Norris changed or attempted to change official records in material respects, to the prejudice of the defendant, in an endeavor to eliminate from the record an appeal remarks and rulings by her as a magistrate which presented evidence of unjudicial and unfair conduct at the trial and thus to prevent the substantiation in the Appellate Court as to what had in truth occurred.

"Second: That in the Handley case the acts of Magistrate Norris in reference to the record on appeal were calculated to prejudice the rights of the defendant on that appeal to a proper review of her sentence.

"Third: That Magistrate Norris purchased and held stock in a bonding company with whose representative in the Magistrate's Court she was in close contact and as to whose bonds she was frequently called upon and did act in her judicial capacity.

"Fourth: that in the Bodemer case the respondent placed a 20-year-old girl on trial summarily upon her arrest, without a warrant and without counsel or the opportunity to obtain counsel, and convicted her without advising her of her rights and on testimony which was obviously insufficient in law and almost exclusively hearsay. The constitutional rights of the defendant were thus violated in an inexcusable manner.

"Fifth: that for money Magistrate Norris underwent a course of treatment and sanctioned the exploiting of her judicial position in the advertising of a commercial product, contrary to the essential dignity of judicial office."

The court found that the "evidence preponderates" in providing the charge that Judge Norris forced Mary Desena to take the witness stand in violation of her constitutional rights. In view of the fact, however, that this was not made the basis of a separate charge, the court did not predicate its decision upon it as a ground for removal.

"As to this charge, we find that there was no intentional wrongdoing, the evidence showing merely a mistake in judgment. This charge, therefore, is dismissed.

"The court, therefore, unanimously finds the respondent guilty and, acting under the provisions of law, directs her removal from office. An order will be entered accordingly."

The court held over adjournment yesterday to hear all the evidence, including four hours of testimony by Judge Norris, from whom Judge Samuel Seabury forced the culminating admission that she convicted Mary Bodmer, 20-year-old defendant, charged with being a wayward minor, and sent her to an institution, although there was not one scrap of evidence in the whole testimony against the girl.

Evasion of direct questions, refusal to answer one, and resort to the claim that the stenographic report of proceedings was wrong, characterized the magistrate's replies to cross-examination.

In the case of Mary Bodmer, who was not represented by counsel at her trial, Judge Seabury asked Judge Norris to read from the transcript of the testimony one instance of common law evidence, and showed that the magistrate had relied entirely on hearsay. The magistrate threw the blame on the court stenographer, declaring that in her opinion the transcript was not complete.

STABLE DOLLAR DECLARED TO BE PRESSING NEED

Credit Men Told Thorough Study Should Be Made of Its Purchasing Power

Stabilization of the dollar can be brought about only by a wider and more thorough study of what is happening to its purchasing power, Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company, said in an address today to the National Association of Credit Men. Mr. Simonds urged the delegates to encourage schools of business administration, such as those of Harvard University, Boston University, Northwestern University, and Stanford and the Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia, to take up the study of price levels more seriously.

Formation of the Stable Money Association with headquarters in New York, is one step Mr. Simonds described as significant in helping to stabilize the dollar. He named Prof. Irving Fisher, Pierre du Pont, John J. Raskob, Silas H. Strawn and Owen D. Young, with such financial men of other countries as Sir Charles Addis and Sir Arthur Balfour as having membership in the organization.

Unbalance and ignorance is all that troubles business today, Mr. Simonds continued. "Bad times are the product of good times, and if we wish to have times less bad, we must have greater control of good times," he said. "We must learn also that since 1918 we have been the world's chief creditor nation, the chief industrial nation, the nation most prosperous with the highest standard of living, with the greatest natural resources within our boundary. And we must learn that we are not a separate country and cannot pay for exports except by imports."

Ten-Year Plan

Charles F. Collinson, farm editor, reported on the record of a 10-year plan, which had its success in a large measure under the guidance of Calvin Coolidge. His practical wisdom, he pointed out, brought about prosperity on farms through government financial aid, besides aiding in raising $10,000,000 from private sources to form the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis in 1923.

Mr. Collinson's report of successful results in the last 10-year plan follows closely a recent announcement by Frederick E. Murphy, newspaper publisher and practical farmer, that another 10-year plan for further restoration of agriculture has been indorsed by agricultural leaders and other interests. Already conferences have been held with Mr. Hoover in regard to the proposal.

Conservatism in policies of business until such a time as a reasonable

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Scrip for Wages Voted by School Board in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 25—Issuance of scrip in lieu of cash for unpaid salaries was voted by the Chicago Board of Education yesterday. The school employee who accepts it will have to find a store or bank willing to receive it. He will doubtless also have to take less than the face value.

So hard up have certain school people become—those not paid since April 7—that they welcome the idea of getting anything that looks like a pay check. With nothing at all, some obviously cannot pay the grocer and landlord. With scrip they figure they may buy something even if they have to stand a loss.

School engineers, janitors, and other civil service employees numbering about 4000, principally make up the class to whom the scrip looks good. Many of the teachers who have not gone quite so long without pay and in many cases have a larger backlog, don't take to the idea.

If the school board's current tax securities were salable everybody would be paid and smiling, but the delay in tax payments has cut off the board's borrowing power and left it with millions of tax paper on its hands.

It proposes to take $5,200,000 of this and set it up in a trust fund with a bank. Against the 1931 tax anticipation warrants so deposited, it will issue "participation certificates." When the 1931 taxes are paid, the slate will be wiped clean.

There is no compulsion about the scheme. Teachers and others can take it or leave it. In expectation that many will decline, the fund was made $4,500,000 less than needed to cover all unpaid salaries.

Cook County this week also passed its pay roll.

HOOVER NOMINATED FOR NOBEL AWARD

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—Lord Mayor Heinrich Sahm yesterday proposed President Hoover as the "whole world's choice for the Nobel peace prize."

Addressing the opening session of the International Convention of Building Trades, he nominated the American President as a "candidate without competition for the Nobel award."

"His action (for a war debts moratorium) means more for the reconciliation of the world and for real peace than anything done in the last decade," the Lord Mayor declared.

Enthusiastic cheers from the delegates representing many nations greeted the statement.

Span Ocean to Europe

NEW YORK-TO-DENMARK FLIERS Wide World
OTTO HILLIG, Photographer, and HOLGER HOIRIIS, His Pilot, Before Their Transatlantic Plane Liberty.

Danish Fliers Land in Germany; Post and Gatty Reach Moscow

Americans Have 9000 Miles to Go on World-Circling Flight

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP)—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, American round-the-world fliers, landed at October Airdrome from Berlin at 5:30 p. m. (10:30 a. m., E. S. T.) today.

They made the 950-mile hop in slightly less than nine hours. They now have covered about 5000 miles of their 14,000-mile circuit of the world which they hope to complete in 10 days. Their next goal is Irkutsk, 2600 miles from Moscow.

October Airdrome is on the edge of Moscow.

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—The first transatlantic airmen of the summer, Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, streaked away from Tempelhof Airdrome today for Moscow on the second leg of their flight around the globe in quest of the Graf Zeppelin's record.

They hopped off a 7:38 a. m. (1:38 a. m. eastern standard time) with the expectation of completing the 950-mile trip in seven to eight hours. The blue and white plane, "Winnie Mae," took off smoothly, twice circled the field in farewell and shot away eastward.

Fortified by seven and a half hours' sleep—the first since they left New York Tuesday morning—a hearty breakfast and a welcome bath, both aviators seemed fresh and wide awake as they climbed into their ship. The plane had been refueled, greased and inspected and airport attendants pronounced it in excellent condition for the flight against Dr. Hugo Eckener's round-the-world mark of 21 days and 17 minutes.

All they took with them on the flight for Moscow was a bottle of water and two ham sandwiches.

The fliers selected maps of eastern Europe from the Lufthansa store to guard against losing their way, as they did yesterday after landing in England. They set their course on a direct route across middle Poland, instead of the more northerly route via Koenigsberg used by Lufthansa planes.

Post and Gatty dropped down out of the moonlight last night at 8:30 p. m. (2:30 p. m. E. S. T.), nearly 24 hours to the minute after they left Harbor Grace, N. F., and about 34 hours after they departed from New York. They had made the ocean hop in 16h. 17m. and stopped at Chester, Eng., and Hanover, Ger., for brief intervals for fuel.

A crowd that had been waiting six hours broke police lines and took the weary, begrimed Americans to its arms. Post was hoisted to the shoulders of two admirers as he stepped from the cockpit but Gatty was lost momentarily in the shuffle and was nearly shoved off the field before he was recognized. It was the greatest welcome accorded in Berlin since Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine flew to Germany in 1927.

Taken to the airport office, the aviators were faced with a battery of cameras and radio microphones. They spoke briefly over an international hook-up.

'Remarkable Achievement,' Lindbergh Says of Flight

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 25 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh last night described the flight of Harold Gatty and Wiley Post to Berlin as a "remarkable achievement."

He spoke highly of the fliers' abilities and characterized Mr. Gatty as one of the "best navigators in the world."

"I happen to know Gatty well, personally, and he's not only a splendid chap, but the best navigator in the country, if not in the whole world," he said.

'Liberty' Forced Down at Krefeld—Takes Off Again for Copenhagen

KREFELD, Ger., June 25 (AP)—Otto Hillig and Holger Hoiriis, flying from Newfoundland to Denmark in their monoplane Liberty, made a forced landing here today at 5:30 p. m. (11:30 a. m. E. S. T.) with empty fuel tanks. They were unhurt.

At 6:45 (12:45 p. m. E. S. T.) they took off for Copenhagen, 400 miles away.

The fliers said they had lost their way and had flown over Spain and France, thereby exhausting their fuel. Otherwise they said they could have made Copenhagen nicely.

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Otto Hillig and Holger Hoiriis left Harbor Grace, N. F., at 3:24 a. m. E. S. T., Wednesday, for a pleasure flight to Copenhagen.

"Liberty," their single-motored plane, carried fuel for 36 hours of flying. Their route was north of the present lane of ocean liners.

"We have no radio, no rubber boat, and no public relations counsel," Hoiriis said before leaving Newfoundland. "So I don't expect you'll be hearing from us until we get there—and in the plane, too."

In Copenhagen, where elaborate plans for reception of the aviators were made, Mrs. Hoiriis and her daughter waited. She had a telegram from her husband: "See You Thursday—Holger."

In the view of Danes, Hoiriis is a home boy who made good. He was a barnstorming aviator and farmer before he emigrated and met Hillig, a commercial photographer, a native of Germany and a resident of Liberty, N. Y.

Argentina Approves Chile Plan for Talk

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 25 (By U. P.)—Chile's proposal to call a South American conference to discuss methods of alleviating the economic depression was sympathetically received in business as well as official circles here yesterday.

Señor Bosh, Foreign Minister, receiving Señor Urrejola, Chilean Ambassador, expressed the Government's approval of the proposal in theory and promised to give the matter prompt attention.

In view of the comprehensiveness of the Chilean proposal, the Argentine Government is consulting with the Ministers of Interior, Finance, War, Navy and Agriculture before making a formal reply. The Government it was understood also desires to know the date and site of the proposed conference and what countries are disposed to accept the invitation.

MEXICO CITY, June 25 (By U. P.)—Chile's invitation to an American conference to study a proposed inter-American customs union, unemployment, armaments, economic and financial problems was received here yesterday. Government officials refrained from commenting on Mexico's attitude toward the conference, but it was understood that the Administration is opposed to the customs union project.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 25 (By U. P.)—Chile's proposal for a South American economic conference was delivered to the Foreign Ministry here yesterday.

CHINA RAISES POSTAL RATES

SHANGHAI, June 25 (AP)—Chinese postal authorities announced today that, effective July 1, postal rates to all foreign countries will be increased 25 per cent.

DEBT HOLIDAY NOTES CLEAR WAY TO PACT

French and Italian Replies Regarded as Favorable at Washington

ACTION BY BRITAIN FORECASTS SUCCESS

Mellon to Visit Paris in Effort to Expedite Accord—Stimson to Start Saturday

The Washington Administration is firmly confident that an agreement will be worked out with the powers to put the Hoover proposal for a one-year war debt holiday into effect.

The French and Italian replies, while not unreserved, are regarded as favorable, and it is believed that certain concessions can be made in working out details of the plan without amending the major intent of the proposal.

In Britain, Mr. Snowden's warm championship of the moratorium and his announcement of the intention of extending it to interempire debts was followed by outspoken support by Opposition leaders, thus assuring certain victory for the plan as far as Britain is concerned.

Favorable indications for the debt holiday, and news that a short-time loan of $100,000,000 was being arranged for Germany, were reflected in the New York Stock Exchange, buying orders swamping its facilities.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 25—The firm confidence expressed in Administration circles that a satisfactory agreement will be worked out by the powers to give effect to the President's proposal for a war debt holiday, is followed by the announcement that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is to start Saturday for Europe, and that an international credit of $100,000,000 has been arranged for Germany.

The replies received from the Italian and French Governments, it was declared, are distinctly favorable and open the way for prompt negotiations to work out the details of the plan.

Both countries accepted the President's project "in principle." They added certain reservations as regards details and it is upon these that the President and his advisers are now at work.

Following a conference at the White House between President Hoover and Eugene Meyer, head of the Federal Reserve Board, it became known that the Federal Reserve Board would act with the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switz., in extending a credit of $100,000,000 to the German Reichsbank, each bank to advance $25,000,000.

This credit is designed to help Germany hurdle the present financial crisis, and to enable it to meet payments that fall due at the end of June. The American credit will be handled through the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The American Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, is to start for Europe Saturday for the purpose of learning conditions at first hand, following soon upon the visit of the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon.

Three French Proposals

The French proposals, it is authoritatively reported, are three: that the Young plan be strictly preserved, that Germany must pay the unconditional annuity the plan calls for to the account of the creditor powers at the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, and that the bank place this sum at the disposal of the German economic system.

The Administration sees no serious obstacles to an agreement with France on these propositions, it is understood. It heartily seconds the first that the Young plan must be retained. As regards the latter two they are largely matters of "bookkeeping," it was said, and will doubtless be readily arranged.

It is fully recognized here that the domestic French political situation presents certain difficulties to the French Government and that certain "face-saving" concessions will have to be made. This was officially intimated by Mr. Stimson in a statement issued by him yesterday in which he declared that each debtor country has certain individual interests that will have to be dealt with in drawing up the details of the suspension plan, although the Government opposes any deviation from the major object of the proposal.

Because of the controlling importance of the French attitude in the negotiations, the Administration is giving them the utmost attention and thought. The President, Mr. Stimson, and Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, conferred until late yesterday on an answer to the French reply. The response to the Italian Government was also discussed, but chief consideration was given to the French note. Mr. Stimson in leaving this conference stressed the firm confidence that the Administration has in the successful outcome of the exchanges. He declared it was inconceivable that they should fail.

Time Needed for Details

"We are engaged in negotiations," Mr. Stimson said. "They will take much time and many long hours. We are thoroughly optimistic of success. It would be a crime if anything happened to the proposal."

While the President is concentrating on the international phase of the matter, the plan he has set in motion to assure congressional support is in full swing and gaining adherents.

He is receiving many replies from members of both chambers promising whole-hearted backing.

One of these was a statement from John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, progressive leader, declaring himself in favor of suspension of debt payments. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, after a visit with the President, declared that he saw no reason for a special session, and expressed confidence that the matter could be disposed of before Dec. 15, the next reparations and debt payment date, even if Congress did not convene before its regular opening on Dec. 7.

The uncertain House situation, due to the close speakership contest, Mr. Watson said, could be dealt with by electing a neutral temporary speaker.

Project Widely Applauded

The President is also receiving hundreds of communications daily from all parts of the country congratulating him on his far-seeing statesmanship and courageous action. He is deeply gratified at this public expression of support, and it is encouraging him to press his efforts.

Interest over the reparations and war debt figures has turned attention in official quarters here to statistics concerning American investments abroad. According to official computations these amounted in 1930 to $1,550,056,000, a gain of about 5.74 per cent over 1929. In view of the prevailing world-wide depression, this is considered a most significant accomplishment.

Of the total American foreign investments in 1930, $565,222,000 went to Europe; $383,964,000 to corporations, and the rest to governments, states and municipalities.

Canada ranks second with a total of $446,461.000, of which $282,999,000 represented investments in corporations; the balance, investments in government, provinces and municipalities.

South America was third with a total of $341,687,000, with governments, states and municipalities accounting for $177,258,000; and corporations for the balance of $164,429,000.

Australasia follows with a total of $88,472,000, of which $72,000,000 represented investments in governments, states and municipalities, and the remainder, investments in Australasian corporations.

Huge Sums Invested Abroad

Central America, Cuba, Mexico and the West Indies were next in order, with $68,454,000, of which $64,500,000 represented investments in governments and municipalities, the remainder representing corporate investments.

In November, 1930, the Department of Commerce published a study on "American Direct Investments in Foreign Countries," estimating American commercial investments abroad at $7,478,000,000, as compared with an estimate of $5,000,000,000 in its May, 1930, study.

Of this amount $1,744,722,000 was said to represent "overlapping" items; that is, publicly sold securities, the proceeds from the sale of which were employed toward financing "direct" investments abroad.

Adding to the November estimate publicly offered loans, exclusive of refunding operations — which aggregated, according to the Commerce Department's estimate, $11,834,154,676 —the total American investments abroad at the end of 1929, according to this authority, would be $17,567,432,676. On July 1, 1930, outstanding war debts owing to the United States amounted to $11,636,778,640. Thus, America's total investments abroad may be said to aggregate $29,165,032,600.

London Regards Victory For Debt Moratorium As Definitely Assured

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25—From all signs observable, early and complete acceptance of the Hoover plan for a one year's war debt holiday is now regarded here as assured. The American Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, left today for Paris, where his presence cannot fail to facilitate understanding.

The vigorous and decisive support given to the plan in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, coupled as it has been with acquiescence on the part of both Opposition leaders, in his announcement of intention to extend the proposed moratorium to British inter-empire debts, has removed the last possible reservation so far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

The outlook elsewhere has also definitely improved. Significance especially is attached to the fact that Benito Mussolini proposes to append only personal observations to Italy's otherwise unconditional acceptance of President Hoover's plan.

This is regarded as important, since it avoids complications liable to have arisen if the expected official reservation on Italy's part, directed to halting the Austro-German customs union scheme, had been included.

French Answer Reassuring

The reassuring nature of the French answer, so far as it has yet been announced, is also welcomed here. It is pointed out that the French proposal for the German unconditional annuities to be paid into the Bank for International Settlements for a loan in Germany would preserve the full benefits of the Hoover moratorium without sacrificing the continuity of the Young plan.

The correctness of this reading of the French scheme has yet to be confirmed by the actual text of the answer. Powerful commercial influences are known to be at work in France itself, however, upon the side of acceptance of the Hoover scheme.

This is because French business has now more to fear from continuance of the downward trend in trade than have other countries, where the shock had been encountered earlier. French exports are falling off and the lessons of the United States have not been lost upon Paris of how quickly when this occurs the economy of a creditor country may be disorganized.

German Situation Recognized

It is noticeable in this connection that even The Times of London, which at the time of the Bruening-Curtius visit to England was not altogether convinced of the immediate imminence of German collapse, now recognizes "the extreme gravity" of the present emergency.

"President Hoover's far-sighted action in proposing a year's debt holiday," it says today, "has come not a moment too soon."

The American delegation attending the World Conference on Church Organization, now in session at Edinburgh with Lord Polwarth presiding, has sent the following message to Mr. Hoover regarding his war debts proposal:

"The reception given your words by this international conference and by the public press has thrilled us with joy. Our pleasure in your proposal also has been greatly increased by the expressions of eager approval that have come to us from representatives of several nations here assembled. We hope and pray that leaders of Congress and public opinion in the United States will sustain you in your endeavor to promote good will and prosperity among the nations."

Debt Holiday Supported By Foreign Policy Group As Aid to Disarmament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Strong support of President Hoover's proposal for a one-year holiday on intergovernmental debts growing out of the World War was voiced by officers and members of 50 national organizations attending a study conference here on disarmament.

The conference, which has been meeting every two weeks for the last several months to consider problems relating to the world disarmament conference, authorized its chairman, James G. McDonald, who heads the Foreign Policy Association, to send the following telegram to the President:

"We enthusiastically support your statesmanlike proposal for the postponement for one year of all payments on intergovernmental debts and reparations and sincerely hope that it will point the way to world economic recovery and greatly promote the spirit of international good will. We are confident that your bold initiative will create an atmosphere favorable to the success of the general disarmament conference."

The Church Peace Union likewise added its voice to the acclaim that has greeted the Hoover debt-holiday proposal in a telegram to the President as follows:

"Your proposal will do much to assure the world of America's interest and will mark the beginning of a new era of confidence so essential if plans of world peace are to be realized. We pledge support in further advances in this action."

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, expressed unqualified approval of the President's action in a formal statement issued here today.

Nothing save good, he said, can result from giving the world a 12 months' breathing spell from debt and a change in the economic atmosphere, while, conjunctively, a reduction of armament and the turning of the world's thought from war will direct it more continuously toward peace.

Simultaneously E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave out a statement in New York and Montreal in which he characterized President Hoover's proposal as "a hopeful sign of awakening of United States recognition of the substantial influence of war debts in world economics." As a result, Mr. Beatty looks for a tendency "toward the stabilization of both financial and commodity markets" and the engendering of "a feeling of renewed hopefulness for an early industrial and economic revival."

The New York Board of Trade at a meeting of its executive committee yesterday afternoon commended the President's action as "sound and well-considered" and dispatched the following telegram to him, signed by W. J. L. Banham, president of the board:

"The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade, Inc., of New York City, assembled today for the purpose of hastening to commend your splendid, sound and well-considered action in recommending a one-year debt moratorium. This will not only serve to cement friendly relations between all countries, but, we also believe as business men, will benefit business as a whole and speed its recovery."

Debt 'Siphoning Process' Enforced Upon Germany Deplored by Houghton

ST. LOUIS, June 25 (AP)—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch yesterday quoted Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and Great Britain, as saying the "siphoning process to which Germany now is being subjected must be completely suspended, not for one or two years, but until Germany can recover its strength."

Mr. Houghton, who is president of the American Academy of Political Science, was interviewed at South Dartmouth, Mass., by Charles G. Ross, chief Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Houghton, who was Ambassador to Germany during the difficult reconstruction years 1922-1925, said that if adequate relief were not given, "there would shortly be no reparations payments to discuss."

Reiterating the opinion expressed in a speech at Pittsburgh recently that the United States should not act alone in the German crisis, Mr. Houghton said:

"All reparations payments, and not merely that part of them which ultimately reaches us, must be suspended. Great Britain, France, and Italy have quite as much at stake as we. Moreover, they have to contemplate political possibilities which would not touch us so immediately.

"We must, of course, contribute our share. But the other nations must contribute their shares also or no effective good will result."

By "siphoning," Mr. Houghton said, he meant "taking something for nothing. In all normal transactions there is exchange of equivalents. Something is given for something else. But a war indemnity is all 'take' and no 'give.' . . . Unless the nation called upon to pay is able to meet what is demanded of it, that steady withdrawal of wealth must end in exhaustion. That, I am afraid, is the situation in which Germany was placed. Too much apparently was demanded of it."

Mr. Houghton said he did not subscribe to the belief the problem of German relief should be linked with that of armament reduction. "Germany is now disarmed. I believe that to couple German relief with the problem of general disarmament would postpone the consideration of relief indefinitely."

He added he did not believe a possible revision of war debts would tend to force other nations to reduce their armaments.

Tension in France Eased By Proposal of Washington To Negotiate on Details

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 25—Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived here today, is to commence a series of conversations with the Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, and other members of the Government concerning the French response to the Hoover debt-suspension proposal.

It is thought he is prepared to accept in general terms on behalf of the United States Government proposals made by France concerning "unconditional" payments by Germany under the Young plan.

Prospect of a satisfactory agreement with President Hoover's emissary has done much to alleviate the tense atmosphere which has prevailed in the press and popular opinion ever since the Hoover scheme was launched last Saturday.

Another development which gives promise of improvement in the general European situation is the sympatheic reception accorded by the French Government to the proposal of the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, for an exchange of views between the statesmen of the two countries in a sort of "Chequers" meeting in France. Only unofficial intimations have so far been given concerning the willingness of the French Government to receive a visit from Dr. Bruening and the Reich Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, and no official indication in this matter is likely to be given until after tomorrow's debate on foreign policy in the Chamber of Deputies.

Negotiations Necessary

The principal ground for French expectation of favorable reception to counterproposals concerning reparations payments is afforded by the statement made by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at Washington yesterday, which is taken to mean that Mr. Hoover will not insist upon an immediate and absolute yes or no to this proposal, but realizes that in such a complicated question a certain amount of diplomatic negotiation is inevitable.

From the French viewpoint this is only reasonable since the project was launched so suddenly as to appear from ordinary European diplomatic standpoints not only highly unconventional but almost discourteous to France as the European country principally concerned.

Satisfaction is also derived here from the fact that Mr. Mellon comes direct from England where official circles in the last few days have shown themselves increasingly sympathetic toward French determination to retain the essential features of the Young plan.

There is no question that the stand taken by France with regard to the Hoover proposal receives practically unanimous support of all parties excepting a handful of Communists.

Parties Agree in Crises

From the Socialists on the Left, through the Radicals and Moderates of the Center, to the Nationalist groups on the Right, there is absolute agreement that France has made its utmost possible contribution to general European welfare in agreeing to the Hoover proposal with the single important qualification requiring continued payments of unconditional annuities to the Bank for International Settlements.

No one favors any further concession and many feel the Government has already yielded too much. As usual in time of great national crisis all parties have found a common ground on which to agree.

With regard to the Franco-German conversations proposed by Dr. Bruening there is a growing sentiment that any real and permanent amelioration in the European situation must depend upon genuine agreement between these two countries.

Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has received the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, twice within two days and is understood to have assured him that France has only friendly feelings toward its neighbor across the Rhine, and would like to see definite evidence of peaceable disposition in Germany in place of Nationalist demonstrations, schemes for union with Austria and mounting armaments, both on sea and land.

France Shares in Credit

As evidence of French good will toward Germany and of desire to take its full share in the restoration of Europe's financial equilibrium, the Bank of France yesterday collaborated with United States Federal Reserve Banks, the Bank of England and the Bank for International Settlements in granting a credit of $100,000,000 to the Reichsbank.

Dr. Bruening's overture to France in his recent radio address was declared by Lucien Bourgues in the Petit Parisien to surpass any gesture ever made in this direction by the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Whereas Mr. Mellon's negotiations in England were until yesterday viewed with the greatest suspicion in France, it now appears he will be well received at Paris and the negotiations in which he participates will be conducted on the highest plane of international statesmanship.

La Follette Backs Plan But Opposes Cancellation

MADISON, Wis., June 24—Robert M. La Follette Jr., United States Senator, vacationing at Maple Bluff, has replied to President Hoover as follows:

"While it is my firm conviction that a strict adherence to the spirit of the Constitution would require that Congress be called into extraordinary session to act directly and promptly upon this proposition and other pressing economic issues, nevertheless I do not hesitate to inform you that I shall support legislation to carry out the proposal contained in your statement as quoted above.

"I wish to emphasize that I do not interpret this proposal for intergovernmental debt suspension for one year as an entering wedge for debt cancellation, and I shall continue to oppose such cancellation unless it shall be accompanied by definite agreements for revision downward of reparations and drastic and genuine land naval armament reduction to relieve taxpayers of the largest single item of their crushing burden in all countries.

"I shall oppose commitments direct or implied that the Government of the United States shall assist in maintaining the peace of Europe or the status quo of the Versailles Treaty by armed force, economic boycotts or other sanctions."

Latin-American Bankers Favor Longer Debt Holiday

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 25 (By U. P.)—The general optimism engendered throughout South America by the announcement of President Hoover's plan for a year's moratorium on war debts continues.

The favorable reaction was manifest in every country, and was only slightly mitigated by the suggestion in banking circles here that to insure a complete economic recovery further postponement of debt payments beyond the first year would be necessary.

In Rio de Janeiro the important newspaper Jornal do Brasil described the Hoover plan as "the greatest economic event since the war," and advanced the idea that "it would not be surprising if the great American statesman received this year's Nobel peace prize."

Guillermo Padilla, chairman of the Buenos Aires stock exchange, told newspapermen that President Hoover's gesture, besides brightening the world outlook, has given a strong tonic to Argentine business. He expressed the opinion that a renewal of the proposed one-year moratorium for a further period of two or three years would prove inevitable.

The newspaper La Prensa of Buenos Aires, answering a criticism that the Hoover proposal did not include a moratorium on debts owed by Latin-American countries, declared that no good reason existed for their inclusion, since these debts mostly are owed to private bankers. The newspaper expressed the opinion, however, that the United States could effectively cooperate toward Latin-American economic rehabilitation by abandoning or moderating its protectionist policy.

Members of the grain market here cabled President Hoover direct, acclaiming "with great applause your splendid humanitarian idea."

Hoover Talks to Senator in Toronto Telephone Booth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Through a pay-telephone booth in a Toronto store came the voice of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, Arthur H. Vandenburg, United States Senator from Michigan, was "on the line" at this end.

The Senator merely put in a call for the White House, through a public pay station. In five minutes the connection was made and President Hoover's voice was heard in Toronto although the people of Toronto knew nothing about it. Of course the surmise is that the conversation was about the war debt plan.

Anyhow history was made! For it is the first time that a United States Senator talked to the President of the United States from a pay-telephone booth in this city.

Stock Prices Rise Fast; $100,000,000 Reich Credit

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stocks leaped upward today, pushed by an enormous volume of buying orders that swamped the facilities of the exchange.

Advances of $1 to $5 a share were recorded in the first half hour when sales approximated 900,000 shares, only 100,000 below the turnover for the same period on Monday. Later prices reacted sharply, due to profit-taking.

Reports that the Federal Reserve Board was arranging to give Germany a $100,000,000 short term credit to tide it over the June 30 settlement period was an important development in the news. There was also another rise in the price of copper metal to 8¾ cents a pound; and in addition, both the Paris Bourse and London Stock Exchange were firm.

The bond market continued strong, with good fractional gains in most of the Germans.

Cotton in New York rallied actively, the May position climbing to 11 cents a pound. Overnight gains amounted to about $1/a bale.

Bankers' Interest Seen By California Senator

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP)—President Hoover's proposed moratorium on international debts is viewed by Hiram Johnson (R.), United States Senator from California, as a measure that would lead to cancellation and designed to protect bankers' private loans to Germany.

"Ostensibly," the Senator commented, in a statement last night, "the moratorium is to aid Germany, but the beneficiaries who profit most will be the American financiers with more than $1,000,000,000 (in investments in Germany) at stake.

"Anyone with the slightest knowledge of the propaganda of the last year for the cancellation of foreign debts, knows this moratorium means cancellation. . . . Let Congress meet and turn on the light."

Borah Bases Relief Hopes On Turn From Armaments

BOISE, Idaho, June 25 (AP)—William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, says that unless Europe accepts the proposed moratorium and adjusts its affairs, "we cannot hope for any great good from this move."

In a statement issued after he had read reports of France's proposed reservations to the reparations moratorium plan of President Hoover, he expressed hope that the plan would be accepted.

The Senator added, however, that "nothing we can do will save Europe from economic distress if Europe continues its program of building vast fighting machines and weighing down its people with armaments."

'Franco-German Chequers' Expected in Near Future

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 25—The favorable report received from Paris on the offer of the Reich Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, to meet French statesmen in frank talks has already led to the firm conviction here that a "Franco-German Chequers," as Germans style this meeting, will take place in the near future, perhaps as early as the beginning of July.

The French invitation is now awaited. Thus the climax of the tension overshadowing relations between Germany and France recently seems to have passed, one of Berlin's papers states today, with an unmistakable display of relief. The friendly response given to the idea of an informal meeting emanates from all parties here except Extremists, and marks a notable change in German attitude toward France.'

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "No sensible person can doubt the desirability of Germans and Frenchmen having a confidential heart-to-heart talk to see if they cannot somehow find a common basis, especially since after President Hoover's step the need of such an exchange of views is really felt."

While all here admit the French are juridically in the right about the preservation of the Young plan, Germany is hoping France will look to the future and place the moral recovery of Germany and improvement of Europe through Franco-German friendship above the juridical aspect of the question.

Japan's Sanction Expected

TOKYO, June 25 (AP)—After a Cabinet meeting tomorrow, it is understood, the Government will issue a statement expressing Japan's wholehearted agreement "in principle" to President Hoover's moratorium proposal. If both conditional and unconditional payments by Germany are waived, it is estimated Japan's sacrifice will be 6,500,000 yen, (about $3,250,000) annually.

Pittman Backs Plan

SHANGHAI, June 25 (AP)—Key Pittman, (D.), United States Senator from Nevada, here to study the problem of depressed silver prices, today described President Hoover's moratorium proposal as an encouraging step toward recovery from world-wide depression, but said it should extend for two years instead of one and that international government debts of all kinds should be included.

Bathtub Hurdling 'Easy in One Lesson'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25—An electric refrigerator built under the kitchen sink, lower, flatter bathtubs making it easier to hurdle the side, a steel bathtub and lavatories employing two colors instead of one, are some of the new style notes at the National Association of Master Plumbers convention here June 22 to 25.

The improvement in the design of the bathtub is said to be the most radical change since the invention of the built-in tub, which made the tub on legs obsolete. The tendency in the last five years has been to reduce the height of the tub, it was reported. The old-fashioned ones on legs measured about 24 inches, while the tubs of the 1931 model having flatter bottoms measure only 18 inches from floor to top of rim.

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BRITAIN LENDS FULL SUPPORT TO DEBT DELAY

Snowden Calls for Quick Action to Give Effect to Hoover Plan

LONDON, June 24 (AP) — Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that the British Government, subscribing whole-heartedly to the fundamental of President Hoover's proposal, is prepared to coöperate in elaboration of the detail with a view to giving it practical effect without delay.

"The more consideration we give to the President's declaration," he said, "the more it seems to us, having regard particularly to the history of the matter, that the declaration constitutes a very great gesture on the part of the United States and that it would be a thousand pities if Europe does not respond to it in the same spirit.

"The beneficial effect of the proposal may be less unless steps are taken by all the countries concerned to give it prompt and practical effect. This is peculiarly the case as regards Germany who, after all is in an essential difficulty."

"We agree with the view expressed by the United States Government that there is no time for a conference. A more prompt method must be found for putting into operation the proposal of the United States Government for a complete and immediate suspension of German payments to the creditor governments.

"The procedure which we would favor is that the creditor governments should forthwith notify the Bank for International Settlements that they agree with the proposal for suspension for one year of all the German payments due to them.

"The decision, of course, does not rest with us alone and we are awaiting the views of the other creditor governments, but we hope it may be possible to secure an agreement on these lines as soon as possible.

"President Hoover's proposal applies however to 'all intergovernmental debts, reparations and relief debts.' His Majesty's government for their part accept this proposal in the spirit as well as the letter. They will accordingly be ready to suspend for one year all such intergovernment debts due to them as soon as President Hoover's proposal has been generally accepted, and in the meantime as from the first of July they will refrain from claiming installments that may fall due.

"As regards the relief debts, His Majesty's Government is at once taking steps to inform the other European governments which hold relief bonds of their action and to invite them to coöperate.

"Finally, although His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom does not regard President Hoover's proposal as directly affecting the war obligations of the Dominions and of India to the United Kingdom, which are a matter for discussion and settlement between those of His Majesty's Government concerned, we have felt we should be interpreting the wishes of the country in deciding freely to offer to the Dominions and India the same concession as is proposed for foreign countries under the same conditions.

"Accordingly, when inviting the assent of the Dominion Governments and the Government of India to suspension of German payments, so far as regards the share to which they are entitled, we intimated that on the same principle we would readily give them the option of postponing the whole amount of their war debt payments to the United Kingdom for the 12 months, from July 1, 1931, if they so desire.

"The proposals will involve a loss to the current budget, which may reach approximately £11,000,000. This is a serious sacrifice for the taxpayers in this country, upon whom such heavy calls have already been made, but we hope that the step we are taking in coöperation with the United States will be more than justified by the help it will give in reviving confidence and prosperity."

Cheers greeted Mr. Snowden's announcement.

Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, whose question had drawn out Mr. Snowden's statement, indorsed the Chancellor's attitude as did David Lloyd George, the Liberal leader.

WAR DEBT CUT OR MORATORIUM IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

the other 47 states just as well as to the United States against Canada and the rest of the world. Theoretically America is a protectionist country. Practically it is the chief exemplification of free trade, for we have 3,000,000 square miles of free trade."

"Most Americans look with favor upon the formation of a United States of Europe," he said. "They cite the advantages of freedom of commerce within the bounds of the United States of America and declare that like advantages would flow from an economic United States of Europe. They do not carry their reasoning the next step further, else they would discover the benefits of freedom from customs obstacles and restraints between the United States of America and the United States of Europe."

No Longer Needed

Tariffs to aid "infant industries" are now no longer needed, Mr. Fisher declared, because all of these industries have grown up and now are even able to contribute money and influence for effectively resisting any lowering of the tariff walls.

Aside from revenue tariffs and those erected temporarily to stop falling price levels or as a doubtful aid in bargaining with other nations for a reciprocal lowering of tariff walls, any tariff is "an unjustified interference with economic progress," he said.

Along with tariff reduction should come action in regard to war debts, Mr. Fisher stated. "In my opinion, it would pay us and all other creditor countries to cancel these debts entirely," he said. "If the debts cannot be cancelled, there should be at least a moratorium."

He outlined four economic changes which had taken place since the debt settlements were made in 1927 which make it difficult for debtor nations to meet their obligations. One is the increased buying power of the dollar. In effect this increases the quantity of goods and services which debtor nations must sell in order to pay the United States in dollars.

A second is the reduced rates on long-term government bonds, which should reduce interest payments on war debts by at least one-third, in his opinion. The third change is the present decrease in the quantity and value of goods produced in all countries which has reduced or eliminated the capacity to pay. In Germany and France production is now so low that it is said that scheduled payments cannot be much longer continued, he said.

Raise Tariff Wall

The fourth change is the tariffs erected by creditor countries. "The debt and tariff problems are intimately related," said Mr. Fisher. "Debts between nations must in the last analysis, be paid in goods. When we in America think in terms of money we want our European debtors to pay us the debts they owe us.

"But when we think in terms of imported goods, we do not want them to pay and raise our tariff wall against them. That is like asking them to make bricks without straw. If America would reduce or postpone the debts and lower its tariffs to facilitate their payment, or reduce both debt and tariff, the returns in better international trade would, I believe, be startling. For one thing, it would create good will as nothing else would."

"Closely associated with the debt and tariff problems is the gold problem," he continued. He stated that at present America and France have too much gold for their own good, while the rest of the world has too little. This gives all nations but America and France a low price level.

"What is required to relieve the situation," he said, "is a credit expansion to cause a price expansion in those countries which have too much gold, so that some of this gold will flow to the countries that need it. This means that to start trade revival America should expand credit through its Federal Reserve System."

To do this the Federal Reserve Act should be amended to give the Reserve Banks complete control of credit, he stated, saying that at present state banks, trust companies, and private corporations act entirely outside the jurisdiction of the Reserve Board and nullify its operations to a great extent.

Tonight at the Pops

"Aida," Triumphal March ..... Verdi
"Algiers," Overture ..... Thomas
"Dance of the Comedy" ..... Carret
"La Source," Ballet Suite ..... Delibes
"Espana," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"The Animals' Carnival" ..... Grand
(Rossini, Saint-Saens, Offenbach, Gounod, Fauré, Mendelssohn, Rameau and Litolff)
"Ride of the Valkyrie" ..... Wagner
"Waves of the Danube," Waltz ..... Ivanovici
"Träumerei" ..... Schumann
"Carmen," Prelude ..... Bizet

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Boston Teachers' College, Blue Suite, 7:30.
National Association of Credit Men: Entertainment and dance, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 8.
New England Association of Fire Chiefs: Dinner meeting in connection with convention, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Village of Sin" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlor.
National Association of Credit Men: Trip for ladies to Wayside Inn, Sudbury, 10; golf tournament, Commonwealth Country Club, afternoon, 3:30.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Monday 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro woodcuts; early Italian engravings; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Meryon and Schongauer.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.
Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. F. Tyson.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Bronzes by Richardson White. Through June 27.
Schervee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea. Through June 30.
For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

Under the spell of a June Moon!
Under the spell of a June Moon have you ever built an "air castle"—*a home all your own?* Or planned a trip around the world? Or . . . . ?
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"Morse Invents The Telegraph"
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B'way. at 73rd St.
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Candy making is the only business where the "LITTLE FELLOW" has the "BIG FELLOW" at a disadvantage. That's why hundreds of Capitol Students everywhere are winning quick success.
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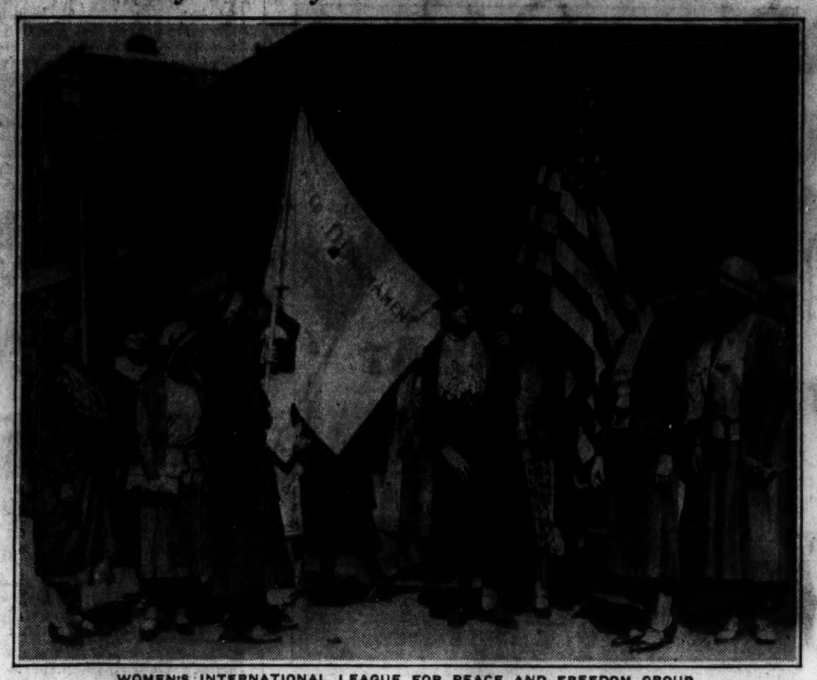

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM GROUP
Left to Right—Mrs. Frank F. Hill, Mrs. Helen Landfield, Mrs. Joseph D. Leland, Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, Miss Mary Duggan and Miss Florence Luscomb.

PEACE CARAVAN STARTS TOUR OF MASSACHUSETTS

Women's League Members to Circulate Petitions for Disarmament

The Massachusetts Disarmament Caravan, composed of members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, started out this morning on an extensive peace campaign throughout the State.

Following ceremonies, during which a United States flag and banner of the league, bearing the words, "World Disarmament," and "Pax," in a wreath of olive leaves, were presented by Mrs. Martha H. Elliott and Mrs. Joseph D. Leland to Miss Mary Duggan, in charge of the caravan, a group of four women left the league's headquarters at 6 Byron Street in automobiles to begin their state campaign.

These members will endeavor to enlist citizens in the work of obtaining signatures on petition for world-wide international disarmament. They will meet the national caravan, which left Los Angeles on June 22 and is working eastward, about Sept. 1 at the Massachusetts-New York state line, and will continue to Washington where they will present to President Hoover their petitions urging that the United States take the lead in advocating complete and simultaneous disarmament at the world disarmament conference to be held in Geneva next February. The league expects to have 1,000,000 names in the United States.

Members of the league who started out this morning were: Miss Mary Duggan, Mrs. Helen Landfield, Miss Nora Munro and Miss Florence Luscomb.

Among those who attended the ceremonies were Mrs. John S. Codman, who presented the caravan members with 30,000 leaflets explaining the world disarmament situation and which have been printed for distribution throughout the State; Mrs. Frank B. Hill, Mrs. Martha H. Elliott, Mrs. Henry H. Meyer, Mrs. Sara V. Schenck, Mrs. Harold Bernkopf, Mrs. Samuel Markel, Mrs. Reginald Stewart, Mrs. George Snow and Mrs. Josephine Atkins.

STEAMSHIP LINES PLAN SHORT TRIPS

Short ocean trips and cruises of less length than formerly was customary, appeal to the traveling public just now and transatlantic steamship companies have been turning their attention to Cuba, Bermuda and even to Canada, as the terminals for voyages from New York.

Weekly service from New York to Bermuda is now announced by the International Mercantile Marine Company, starting Jan. 6 next with the Red Star Liner Lapland, and continuing for the balance of the winter season. The Lapland is now in the New York-Antwerp trade, and is said to be the largest liner that can be docked directly at the pier at Hamilton, Bermuda, being 28,180 tons displacement.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate to gentle variable winds.
Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday and in west portions tonight.
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday.
Vermont: Partly cloudy and warmer; probably local showers in north portions Friday.
New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight and in north portions Friday.
Maine: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday and in interior tonight.
Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight, becoming south or southwest Friday, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June25	Max. June24		8 a.m. June25	Max. June24
Atlantic City	70	70	Nantucket	64	68
Bismarck, N.D.	60	76	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	64	72	New York	68	76
Buffalo	68	70	Norfolk, Va.	70	78
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	66	92
Charleston	80	92	Philadelphia	68	80
Chicago	76	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	102
Cincinnati	80	88	Pittsburgh	70	80
Denver	66	90	Portland, Me.	62	74
Eastport, Me.	56	68	Raleigh	64	94
Hatteras	72	86	St. Louis	80	94
Helena, Mont.	50	78	St. Paul	70	94
Huron, S. D.	66	86	Salt Lake City	72	96
Jacksonville	80	94	San Francisco	52	78
Kansas City	82	96	Santa Fe, N.M.	66	88
Key West	80	88	Seattle	52	66
Los Angeles	76	92	Tampa	78	94
Memphis	78	90	Washington	70	76
Miami, Fla.	80	94	Wichita, Kan.	74	94
Montreal	58	70	Williston, N.D.	60	102

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:14 p. m., Friday 9:47 a. m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:56 p. m.

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Sold only by independent dealers.
MONARCH Super Quality FOODS

STABLE DOLLAR DECLARED TO BE PRESSING NEED

(Continued from Page 1)

degree of liquidation takes place, was one resolution adopted by the convention this morning. Too early an optimistic attitude might lead to increased production without sufficient consideration to demand, it was believed.

Appreciation of the efforts made by officials of the United States Government and other agencies to bring about a greater coördination in business activities and economy in operation, was expressed in another resolution. It was recommended that immediate attention be given to a revision in the archaic and unbusinesslike systems and practices still in existence in many state and local governments to the end that hundreds of millions of dollars of the $11,000,000,000 annual tax bill may be saved without sacrifice of service.

Following the adoption of the resolutions, reports of the executive manager, secretary and treasurer, and the economic credit council were given by Dr. Stephen I. Miller.

Freight Rates Plea

The pending application for an increase in railroad freight rates far transcends in importance any other internal economic issue before the country today, Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the delegates in an address on "The Transportation Situation and Business."

"An increase in freight rates is sought frankly as an emergency measure to deal with emergency conditions," he said. "The application makes no pretense to deal fundamentally or permanently with the perplexities and problems which our railroads, and indeed our transportation facilities generally, are enmeshed. It is designed to get us past a serious crisis which must be faced and met in decisive manner, and which will brook no unnecessary delay."

One notch in the throttle that controls the speed with which business is returning to normalcy is the stimulation of greater activity in the buying strength of American people, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, told the convention.

"We are apt to overlook the vital fact that we have 35,000,000 or more whose income has not been curtailed by the business slump," Dr. Klein said. "This represents the largest massed buying power of any two nations anywhere in the world. The crux of the situation really is the awakening and maintenance of consumer morale."

CANADIAN TRAVEL RULES PUBLISHED

Canadian regulations governing free admission of tourists' and travelers' effects have been prepared in a pamphlet by the United States Government.

Copies of this pamphlet, compiled for the benefit of American tourists who plan to visit Canada, are for free distribution and may be obtained from E. F. Bemis, commercial agent, in the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Speakers Before National Credit Men

Upper—ALVAN T. SIMONDS, President of Simonds Saw & Steel Co. Lower—ELISHA LEE, Executive Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad.

TEACHERS START TRIP

Thirty-two teachers left Boston yesterday, bound for the sixty-ninth annual convention of the National Education Association, which will be held at Los Angeles from June 27 to July 4. Nearly 20,000 are expected to be present.

Higher Standards Urged for Bakers

Urging New England bakers to adopt the "four C's of industry—contact, conference, confidence, and cooperation"—and to maintain "wages at as high a level as possible," Frank R. Shepard of Lexington, president of the New England Bakers' Association, in his first message to the bakers since his election, asks for "high class, ethical and progressive" conducting of the baking business in this section.

Calling attention to figures of the last census, wherein the New England baking industry is shown to have done a business of $125,000,000 dollars out of the $1,500,000,000 for the United States, Mr. Shepard said, "If we conduct our business in this section in a high-class manner, both wholesale and retail, it can have a tremendous influence for good all over the country.

"The first necessity is to know your costs of production and distribution, then produce goods of continually improving quality, often reducing the costs by better formulas, better equipment, better methods and better personnel, but maintaining wages at as high a level as possible so that better men will be attracted to the industry. A price should then be made on all products that will show a fair profit."

INJUNCTION DENIED TO MEXICAN PRIESTS

VERA CRUZ, Mex., June 25 (AP)—Judge Manuel Bartlett of the second district court has rejected a petition filed by Roman Catholic priests for permanent injunction against the recently enacted law limiting to 11 the number of priests allowed to officiate in the State of Vera Cruz.

The decision was rendered last night on the ground that there had been no attempt to eject the excess number of priests from their churches, presumably leaving the way open for filing of new petitions when such steps have been taken.

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Because of closed windows and rubberized trucks, outside noise is muffled, the car is relatively quiet, and dust, smoke and cinders cannot enter.
In winter the same equipment cleans the air, maintains it at the right temperature and proper humidity—better air than most people have in their homes.
Added to the other comforts of this fine train, and to our smooth roadbed, "conditioned air" makes the ride between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York unusually pleasant and comfortable. And the motor coach ride between train-side at Jersey City and New York and Brooklyn, with a few minutes crossing the breeze-swept Hudson, is a delightful and convenient way to enter or leave New York.
Mr. W. B. Calloway, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md., will mail on request a descriptive folder which tells all about this outstanding advance in railroad comfort.
70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD
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Figures on Retail Distribution Offered as Business Cycle Aid

Number of Stores, Per Capita Annual Purchases, Net Annual Sales and Stores Per 1000 Inhabitants Are Listed

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25—President Hoover believes that the retail distribution census, preliminary figures for which are now available, marks one more step forward in the long struggle to control the business cycle.

It was due almost entirely to Mr. Hoover's initiative as Secretary of Commerce, it is stated, that the distribution census was taken. The figures now available on retail trade are the first evidence collected in any country on the subject. They contain a vast amount of elaborate information with which statisticians, economists and perhaps philosophers will be busy until another decade brings a new batch of material. The facts, it is asserted, already appear to justify the original hope that they would open up a new era in the national system of distribution.

Data soon to be available, shows by cities, counties and states the number of retail stores, per capita annual purchases; that Boston and Kansas City, for example are the two cities with the largest sales per capita, and Michigan the state showing the largest sales per store; and that there are 7083 retail chains in the nation operating a total of 156,039 stores. During the coming months other correlated tables will be made available, it is stated, which will offer answers to practical problems of salesmanship—as for example, whether the small suburban or small town store can withstand city competition; the relationship of literacy to per capita purchases, and the like.

Back of all these individual studies runs the larger hope which prompted Mr. Hoover to give, in the first place, his backing to the whole project. Mr. Hoover, in short, believes that the only way to fight the periodical fluctuations in business that cause depressions like the present, and the equally disastrous boom periods, is with facts and information. Accordingly the present study fits in with the hope, which is the key to Mr. Hoover's whole business philosophy, that eventually there can be developed a "technique of balance" that will put the American ship of industry on an even keel.

Advanced by Hoover

This outlook was expressed repeatedly by Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, and it was the major doctrine advanced by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of which Mr. Hoover was chairman, which made its report in 1929. As figures available—now for the first time made available—retail sales amount to $50,000,000,000 a year, a sum five times the value of the country's average farm crop, four times the total national debt and nearly two-thirds of the estimated total income of the country from all sources. In this huge sector of the business life of the country, up to the present, there have been no comprehensive federal guideposts for the business man piloting his course.

It has been known that extraordinary wastes and inefficiencies existed in this more or less trackless retail country, but no road map existed. The present figures, it is hoped, will to a degree fill that need, and by enabling the business world more accurately to gauge retail supply and demand and distribution factors, prevent those huge surpluses and deficits of goods which are at the root of later business fluctuations.

The new figures, issued in the first major correlation put out in the census distribution study, show that the 22 largest cities of the country with a total population aggregating 20 per cent of the nation, do more than 30 per cent of the total retail business, although containing only 23 per cent of the stores.

Already this information has become the center of controversy. In one camp it is charged that this shows that better roads are bringing country folk into the big cities to make their purchases. On the other hand, Charles D. Bohannan, in charge of the section on rural and agricultural distribution arguing from further data, asserts that small towns at least in some areas are more than holding their own in sales.

Per Capita Supply Noted

The supply of stores per capita in various localities, hinting at oversupply in some sections and undersupply in others, is also of immediate practical interest to business men. Although the average per 1000 inhabitants for the country is 12.6 stores and the average sales per store $32,297, Michigan, for example, has an average of $39,715 sales per store with a ratio of only 11.6 stores; and Massachusetts with an average of 12.7 stores, or considerable higher than the national figure, does a sale per store of $38,000. At the bottom of the list is South Carolina with $19,827 in sales per store and 8.7 stores per 1000. Per capita sales in South Carolina averages $172, while in California and New York the average is $575.

On the subject of chain stores particular attention is expected because of the investigation now being made by the Federal Trade Commission of this whole subject. In its figures the census bureau does not include stores as chains which operate one or two branch stores supplying them from the stocks of the parent store. Out of 7083 chains, 3177 contain from four to six units; 1998 contain 6 to 10 units; 1176 from 11 to 25 units; 395 contain more than 25 and not over 50 units, and the remaining 337 contain over 50 units.

According to John Guernsey, in direct charge of the retail census, there are approximately 1441 chains in the food business, with 60,626 stores; 645 chains in general merchandise, 12,563 stores; 1177 in the automotive field with 28,975 units, of which 25,553 are filling stations operated by 862 chains; 1284 in the apparel field with 18,771 stores; and the balance widely distributed from furniture to farm implements, restaurants, and the like.

A recent compilation of retail census figures for 485 cities in all parts of the country showed that 62.5 per cent of the retail business of those cities is done by single-store independents, 19.4 per cent by local multi-units, 16.9 per cent by sectional and national chains, and the remaining 1.2 per cent by miscellaneous other forms of operation.

Retail Distribution Summary

State	No. of Stores	No. Stores per 1000 Inh'b'ts	Net Ann'l Sales (1929)	Per Cap Sales
Ala.	21,432	8.1	$524,472,335	$198
Ariz.	5,044	11.6	192,418,746	441
Ark.	18,040	9.7	411,494,753	221
Calif.	86,025	15.1	3,268,545,636	575
Colo.	14,063	13.6	497,852,191	480
Conn.	32,065	13.7	764,571,044	475
Del.	3,632	15.2	99,194,097	416
D. C.	5,917	12.1	331,873,844	681
Fla.	22,411	15.3	497,601,165	338
Ga.	28,768	9.9	617,543,956	212
Idaho	4,947	11.1	169,471,843	380
Ill.	97,074	12.7	3,687,370,356	483
Ind.	41,796	12.9	1,229,294,386	379
Iowa	32,991	13.4	976,154,704	395
Kan.	26,020	13.8	798,599,763	424
Ky.	27,367	10.4	592,008,879	226
La.	23,405	11.1	470,018,825	223
Maine	11,096	14.0	309,934,858	388
Md.	21,129	13.0	613,812,177	376
Mass.	53,855	12.7	2,058,887,788	484
Mich.	56,290	11.6	2,235,570,860	461
Minn.	31,027	12.1	1,071,787,582	418
Miss.	17,331	8.6	413,858,201	205
Mo.	47,218	13.0	1,490,146,846	410
Mont.	6,986	13.0	240,082,195	446
Neb.	18,350	13.3	599,630,250	435
Nev.	1,312	14.4	50,088,632	550
N. H.	6,514	14.0	181,500,859	390
N. J.	60,203	14.9	1,851,408,393	458
N. M.	4,204	9.9	120,855,221	285
N. Y.	189,921	15.1	7,239,632,514	575
N. C.	28,958	9.1	744,136,343	234
N. D.	8,131	11.9	232,810,484	341
Ohio	84,042	12.6	3,056,746,394	459
Okla.	27,490	11.5	793,899,323	331
Ore.	14,640	15.3	460,170,647	482
Penna.	136,158	14.2	4,039,555,807	419
R. I.	9,488	13.8	316,573,174	460
S. C.	15,082	8.7	299,037,807	171
S. D.	8,990	13.0	262,146,879	378
Tenn.	23,498	9.0	649,857,182	248
Texas	67,258	11.5	2,074,164,554	356
Utah	5,291	10.4	200,041,805	393
Vt.	5,169	14.4	152,074,734	422
Va.	34,222	10.8	596,784,504	246
Wash.	22,209	14.2	774,340,348	495
W. Va.	17,283	10.0	442,119,101	255
Wis.	39,612	13.5	1,232,338,677	419
Wyo.	2,955	13.1	101,399,360	449
Total	1,549,168	12.6	$50,033,880,792	$407

DESERT DRIVE ACROSS SINAI IS NO PICNIC

(Continued from Page 1)

his latest-born, an urchin of six, had the time of his life with the glue pot.

Mohamed Mohamed Omar himself could neither read nor write and it was some days before he could overcome his enthusiasm for studying my construction plans upside down; but once he got the hang of things, he became a genius. His fertility of imagination knew no bounds: his energy was dynamic: hammers, planes and saws flashed and sang; and in three weeks he had produced the brilliant all-weather perambulating hen-roost which has since graduated as a thoroughly practical desert caravan.

Mohamed Mohamed Omar saw us off. "Beware of those sons of dogs, the Sinai Bedouin," he said cheerfully. "They walk the night, as though it were the highest noontide."

As far as Suez, all was easy. True, we impinged on an erring ass-cart which cost us a dozen broken eggs and imperiled a portly Egyptian, who had rashly begged for a lift; but we reached and crossed the canal safely, and then it was open road out into Sinai and the desert and Jerusalem. As a track, the road was not difficult to follow. As a road, it was vile. The poor hen-roost labored heavily and noisily through a terrific succession of sand drifts and not until the foothills, which guard the great massif of southern Sinai, did the going become at all tolerable. But we had escaped sticking in the sand; and much elated over this triumph, we charged gayly into the mountains in a solitude unbroken by man or beast, with the sun sinking behind us, and all around a superb kaleidoscope of angled shadows—palest pink and bluest purple. It was gorgeous.

The Road to Mecca

The pass we had to cross was severe, but not unduly so. Beyond it we struck the immemorial Pilgrim's Way which leads from Suez to Akaba and on to the Holy Cities of Islam-Medina and Mecca. The pilgrims rode on camels which heed neither stones nor gullies; we rode in a hen-roost, which heeded both excessively. Every joint, every spring cried aloud in protest. First we had an endless river bed, streaked like galvanized iron, with tiny shattering channels; then a petrified tapioca pudding which had neither rhyme nor reason; finally a succession of unexpected steep-sided gullies necessitating a crawl down one bank, a splutter as we hit a sandy gravel bed, and a wildly accelerated rush up the opposite one-in-six slope, out onto more tapioca.

It was black night when we reached Nekhl, our halting place for the night; but it was the true traveler's haven. It had a homely rest house, a homely fire was awaiting us and Musallem, the homely woolly-pated Bedouin caretaker, had in half an hour produced a really delectable sausage omelette. But the greatest joy of the rest house was that there were separate rooms for each of us.

Negotiating an Artillery Road

Next morning our road lay north with an 80-mile stage before lunch to a deserted village which had been a Turkish outpost in 1915 when Jemal Pasha made his unsuccessful descent on Egypt and the canal. We reached it in six hours, and lunched thankfully. Our way had tested us and the hen-roost to the full, comprising two vast river beds, still quaking after recent rains, and a stretch named the White Ridges. Actually they are deep limestone depressions, full of grotesque formations like miniature sugar loaves and gigantic stalactites. Our road to our night's halt was a decayed Turkish artillery road. Artillery roads may be all right for artillery, but they are totally unsuited to perambulating hen-roosts. We attempted a detour. It was "out of the frying pan into the fire." Two hours later, after digging, jacking and pushing, we succeeded in getting the hen-roost out of a peculiarly holding sand drift. A sadder and wiser pair, we returned to the artillery road.

It was windy dusk when we reached our night's abode. Again there was a rest house and again a woolly-pated Bedoin caretaker who soon became an apt pupil and a devoted slave.

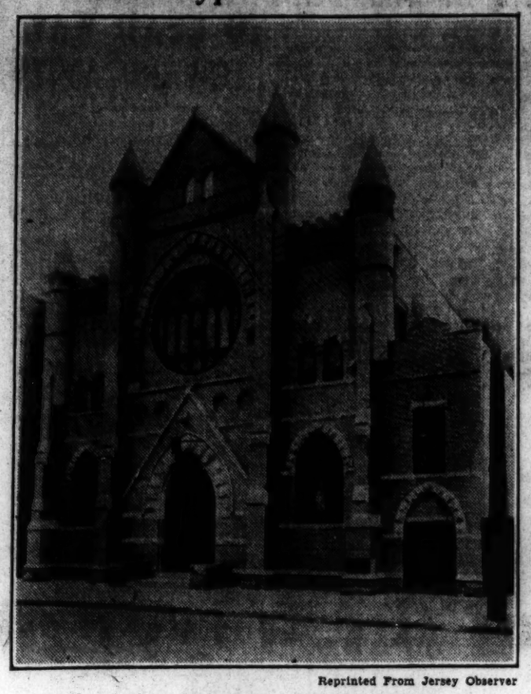
In the end we were magicians in his eyes. What he had imagined to be sawdust suddenly thickened into good oatmeal porridge, and we ate it.

But our night's home had one grave drawback. It had a telephone and the telephone had an operator—a Bedouin who looked as if he might have been one of the thieves in Ali Baba. For two hours he screamed into an entirely unresponsive receiver, the uninteresting news that we had arrived safely. The good tidings never reached their goal, for at 10 p. m., just when we thought that we should never get to sleep, the receiver suddenly parted company with the instrument and Ali Baba fell flat on his back.

The overnight wind had risen into a howling gale when the time came for us to be on our road next morning; and we said farewell to Sinai through clouds of dust and entered Palestine under a brownish-gray pall of swirling sand. It was long, difficult and dreary driving. We had another stick in a quite unfair drift. The hen-roost pecked and jibbed over the cruel, stony going, and all our food was peppered with grit. But we moved, and at 4 p. m. we were in Beersheba.

We made Jerusalem on the fourth day in record time.

Gothic Type of Architecture



Reprinted From Jersey Observer

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HOBOKEN, N. J.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Upon the dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, located at 829 Bicomfield Street, this city, the Jersey Observer published a comprehensive description of the edifice and a lengthy excerpt from the historical account of the church read at the services.

The report in part follows:

"The structure is in Gothic architecture throughout. The exterior front is of yellow brick, the sides of blocked stucco on brick. The lobby of the church is in craftex with floor of colored tile. An ingenious architectural arrangement provides a seating capacity of 350 persons in the auditorium. For the lectures this seating capacity can be increased to 650 by use of the Sunday School room directly below, which will be equipped with an amplifying system. The auditorium is decorated in an antiquated golden tan with woodwork to match. The floor is carpeted in deep blue.

"In October, 1908, a few local people began to meet once a week at the home of two of the students. By November these friends rented a private house at 105 Eighth Street and furnished it. Here the little band of Christian Scientists met on Dec. 13, 1909, and organized the Christian Science Society of Hoboken, N. J.

"By the time of the first annual meeting in January, 1911, the society had outgrown its Eighth Street house. On Easter Sunday, April 16, 1911, the society held its first service in a new home, rented at 214 Washington Street.

"After this, others became interested in Christian Science and attended the church services, so that by June the church auditorium was overcrowded.

"By this time the building committee was busy looking for a site which the church might buy for its permanent home. In March, 1916, the Mattlage property at 410-12-14 Hudson Street, was presented. The church was able to hold its first service in its own property on Sunday, April 30, 1916.

"In the latter part of 1930 the proposition of obtaining the church edifice at 829-831 Bloomfield Street, belonging to the Dutch Reformed congregation presented itself. The edifice has been altered, renovated, and redecorated to meet the needs of and become the home of the local Christian Scientists."

CURLEY ASKS PRADO FOR SOUTH BOSTON

Development of a prado at the South Boston Strandway was suggested by Mayor James M. Curley in a letter to Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the City Planning Board yesterday.

The Mayor stressed the impossibility of growing grass or trees on the strandway because of its continual use by the public. He estimated that a prado "with proper ornamental iron and concrete fences and terrazo flooring" would cost about $250,000, and suggested perhaps a less costly development might be installed in its place. He urged that an early conference be held to consider the question.

PITTSFIELD RADIO STATION PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25 — John Wilbur Jones and Charles S. Jones, organized as the Berkshire Broadcasting Service, and giving their addresses as the Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield, applied to the Federal Radio Commission today for authority to erect a new 100-watt broadcasting station in Pittsfield to operate on 1310 kilocycles, a local channel the nearest other station on which is WNBH, 100-watts, at New Bedford.

NEW CURTISS-WRIGHT HEAD

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Thomas A. Morgan, president of North American Aviation, Inc., has been elected president of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, it was announced today.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

M. M. Lawson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. M. M. Lawson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. R. K. Lessey, Royal Oak, Mich.
Alice Lessey, Royal Oak, Mich.
Myrtle E. Morgan, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
C. V. King, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Kenneth S. Thomson, Oakland, Calif.
Ethel F. Black, San Mateo, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel Z. Richards, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Ray K. Richards, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Frederick A. Osmers, Elizabeth, N. J.
Elizabeth H. Osmers, Elizabeth, N. J.
Archibald Osmers, Elizabeth, N. J.
Edwin H. McBride, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Bessie M. Iverson, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Blanche Hubbell, Erie, Penna.
Elsie Jane Massey, Seattle, Wash.
J. Robert Massey, Seattle, Wash.
Fannie E. S. Young, Philadelphia, Penna.
Emile E. Walther, Philadelphia, Penna.
Frank C. Lowe, Calgary, Canada.
Mrs. Mina Lowe, Calgary, Canada.
Frank Lowe Jr., Calgary, Canada.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Ridgefield, Conn.
Mrs. Matilda Schoppe, Carthage, Mo.
Mrs. Clara T. Watson, Glencoe, Ill.
Henry G. Watson, Glencoe, Ill.
Olive M. Bruner, Elmira, N. Y.
William A. Bruner, Warren, Ohio.
Helen J. Winslow, Wilmington, Del.
Alice E. M. Bunker, Fredericton, Canada.
Herbert R. Boardman, Somerville, Mass.
Roy W. Parker, Watertown, N. Y.
Alberton H. Berry, Dunbarton, N. H.
Mrs. Laura E. McClung, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miss Ethel Putnam, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. John A. McClung, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Homer J. Hall, Franklin, Ind.
Mrs. Florence H. Bayler, Los Angeles, Calif.
Louis H. Bayler, Los Angeles, Calif.
Howard O. Bayler, Los Angeles, Calif.
Stanley W. Bayler, Los Angeles, Calif.
Catherine Langelah, Chicago, Ill.
Bertha Greer, Centerville, Penna.
William J. Greer, Centerville, Penna.
Mrs. Laura Stevenson, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. G. Macbrair, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude Davis, Frankfort, Ind.
Mrs. Ora Gill, Indianapolis, Ind.
Harry B. Imes, Minneapolis, Minn.
Amy Chappell, Sheffield, Eng.
Davis Wilson, Ilion, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth A. Wilson, East Orange, N. J.
Martha M. Smith, Port Huron, Mich.
Miss Jessie Carmeen, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Jane B. Sweeten, Brookline, Mass.
Edward R. Sweeten, Brookline, Mass.
Marguerite K. Smith, Vista, Calif.
Mrs. Marguerite K. Smith, Vista, Calif.
Mrs. Alpha Terhune, Franklin, Ind.
Edna M. Dyer, Lawnside, N. J.
Mary E. Milby, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha Rich, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Christine Croft, New York, N. Y.
Grace R. Acker, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Herman A. Acker, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Kirtley T. Crockett, New York, N. Y.
Marie Janet Crockett, New York, N. Y.

Playground Work Found Expanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25—Greater diversity of program is an outstanding recent development of public playground work, A. R. Wellington, district representative of the National Recreation Association, told the New England playground Workers Conference opening in the Municipal Auditorium today.

Whereas formerly the main attention was given to athletics, the scope of juventile and adult work has been broadened to include music, drama, forms of art, nature study and the handcraft. This trend, he said, is reflected in the program of the present three-days gathering, during which discussions of the various subjects will be led by recognized authorities.

Another marked development, Mr. Wellington said, is presented in the fact that 92 per cent of the activities are financed by public taxation, whereas until recently the bulk of support was by private contribution.

In proof of the aroused public interest in playgrounds, he pointed to the fact, brought out in reports from 980 cities and towns, that, despite the general depression, $37,500,000 was expended in playground work in 1930, as against $32,000,000 in 1929, these figures being outside capital expenditures.

CUT IN ELECTRICITY RATES SAVES $369,152

DURHAM, N. H., June 25 (AP)—Reductions in electrical rates in New Hampshire during a period of two years and 10 months have saved customers more than $369,152, H. Styles Bridges of the public service commission said today. He gave an address at the citizenship school of the League of Women Voters which is being held at the University of New Hapshire.

"The reductions," Dr. Bridges said, "in some cases came voluntarily but in a great many cases came as the result, either directly or indirectly, of some action by the commission. I believe that effective regulation of public utilities is absolutely necessary for the protection of the consuming public and the protection of the security of the companies, and that it works out in the interest of the companies themselves."

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

Federal Light & Traction Company (earnings of New Brunswick Power Company not included) reports for 12 months ended April 30 net of $1,610,137 after federal taxes, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and depreciation.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES IN GENERAL, CHAMBER FAVORS

Only Objection Said to Be Opportunity to Increase New England Burden

Increased freight rates, sought by the nation's leading carriers, have been indorsed in general by unanimous action of the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A reasonable advance of freight rates and charges, generally applied, would safeguard railroad securities and increase the purchasing power of the railroads to an extent that would increase manufacturing and employment, it was said.

Action of the chamber was taken after a careful study of the railroad problem, by its committee on transportation, favoring "such temporary advance in rates as the Interstate Commerce Commission may find necessary to relieve the financial situation now confronting the railroads."

Methods of increasing rates, however, are a different problem and the chamber reserves the right to protest against any plan that would not preserve as far as possible existing relationships that mean so much to New England industry

The objection to a flat percentage increase is primarily that Boston and New England, being more remote from desirable markets and sources of raw material supplies, would be called upon to bear a greater burden proportionately than competitive communities located nearer these markets and supply sources, it is pointed out.

Necessarily, any readjustment of freight rates and charges cannot be put into effect without approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which tribunal may be relied upon to fairly weigh the evidence submitted by the carriers as to their financial condition and thus protect the interests of the shippers, according to the chamber.

PRESENT PAY SCALE AGREED FOR CARMEN

The present wage scale and working agreements will be renewed until June 1, 1932, if ratified by carmen's locals, it was agreed yesterday at a conference of carmen with the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway and public trustees.

This agreement, by which the men will continue to receive 72 cents an hour, will be considered by the wage conference board of the carmen's union Saturday and will then be submitted to the various units of the union for ratification. The controversy began when the trustees suggested a 10 per cent reduction in wages in April. To this the union replied by demanding increased pay and better working conditions.

Airship Customs Ruling Amended

A change in the United States customs regulations regarding entrance and clearage of airships is announced by the Treasury Department. Under the change, the examination, which was formerly conducted at both the airport and customs house, will now take place entirely at the airport, thus eliminating much loss of time.

Boston is not a regular port of entry for foreign service planes, so that permission will have to be granted from Washington before even the new regulations can take effect.

Under the new plan, clearage was granted today to Harold Crowley, who is leaving to join the geological expedition in Labrador headed by Prof. Alexander Forbes of Milton. It will make an aerial survey of uncharted sections of Labrador, and Crowley hopes to hop off tomorrow for St. Anthony's Bay, Newfoundland.

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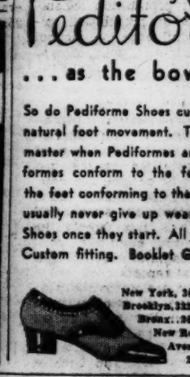
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FINNISH GROUP URGES EDUCATION FOR DRY SUCCESS

Prohibition in That Country Analyzed in Book by J. H. Wuorinen

Friends of prohibition in Finland are convinced that its success depends upon the proper educaton of the people along the lines of temperance.

Greatly improved conditions since the adoption of the Finnish prohibition act in 1919 are noticed among such groups as teachers, older married laborers, organized labor and the Salvation Army. These are views expressed by John H. Wuorinen in his recent book entitled "The Prohibition Experiment in Finland," just published by the Columbia University Press.

The success of prohibition there is still debatable in his opinion, and the question at issue is whether total abstinence from alcoholic drinks shall be accomplished through strict enforcement of the present law or through education of the people toward the necessity of temperance.

Anti-prohibition organizations, the book reveals, as well as certain daily newspapers and statesmen, assert that prohibition has been a failure in Finland. They have alleged increase of drunkenness and law breaking and general disregard for the law since its passage. They urge its repeal and offer a substitute system where education and moral suasion shall be used in the work against the liquor evil.

Favor Its Retention

There are in addition those who are fairly well pleased with present conditions, who believe the law to be reasonably safe and favor its retention unless a better system can be found.

A third group is strictly prohibitionist, favoring firm adherence to the present law with no modification, unless it aids in stricter enforcement. They claim that the law is a success, that the majority of the people are supporting it, that conditions have greatly improved since its passage and blames any seeming disregard of it to the failure of those intrusted with its enforcement to fulfill their duties.

The members of this group believe that prohibition came at an unfortunate time when the country was recovering from a civil war which finally defeated efforts to set up a Soviet form of government in Finland. After such conditions general disregard of the law was obvious and prohibition could not be blamed for it. This group insists that the law be enforced and regards any failure in that line as a disloyal act toward the country and its maintenance of order.

Shortly after prohibition became effective, the question of its adequacy was raised. Accordingly, in 1922, the Finnish Government appointed a committee which investigated the situation. It studied the questions of the consumption of alcohol since 1919, the general effects of prohibition legislation, the success of prohibition enforcement, the influence of alcohol upon the more common categories of crime, and the problem of drunkenness since prohibition.

Not Deemed Accurate

Though this investigation contributed information of considerable value, it was declared that the good effects were neutralized by the bad ones. It could not be deemed accurate, as it was based principally upon memory and general impressions, and in many cases was undoubtedly the result of prejudices, emotional convictions and propaganda, rather than dependable official reports.

The steps which led up to the passage of prohibition are also reviewed from the time when the sale of strong drink in Finland was regulated in 1809 to 1917 when the prohibition act was passed by the Diet and became effective two years later.

Finland was then confronted with the problem of its enforcement. The work was supervised by the Temperance Bureau of the Department of Social Affairs, but the actual enforcement of the law was delegated to the police, sheriffs and customs officers.

At this time the Prohibition League was formed to oppose any efforts toward the repeal of the new law or to fight any efforts to obstruct its enforcement. The league was composed of organizations the total membership of which represented at least 500,000 citizens.

The opponents of the law formed the Anti-Prohibition Association, which also distributed temperance literature, but later gave way to the Association for Temperance without Total Prohibition.

The problem of liquor smuggling, which not only confronted Finland, but other non-prohibition countries, led to a conference of Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Germany at Oslo in 1923. It resulted in agreements relating to the shipments of liquor, but did not solve the problem for Finland.

The following year, the Finnish Government held a conference in which Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Russia and the Free City of Danzig participated. They drafted a "Convention for the Prevention of Smuggling of Alcoholic Commodities," which was ratified in August, 1929.

With the problems of smuggling still unsolved, Finland has asked the League of Nations to use its efforts to overcome the evil.

Mr. Wuorinen concludes that as far as the prohibition experiment in Finland goes, it is still an open question and he believes that a national vote on the question is necessary.

Women Journalists Seek Wider Scope

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 25—Problems confronting women journalists were discussed at the seventh biennial convention of Theta Sigma Phi, honorary professional journalism sorority, which began its four-day session here Tuesday.

In her presidential address, Ruby A. Black of Washington, D. C., stated the objectives of the convention in a series of questions.

How can organized women journalists coöperate with schools of journalism in raising the standards of education for journalism? How can women's opportunities in journalism be increased in these days of newspaper mergers? Shall Theta Sigma Phi help organize a national sorority for women in journalism in colleges which lack organized journalistic instruction?

The need of reorganizing the Woman's National Journalistic Register, the employment bureau conducted by Theta Sigma Phi, was emphasized by Miss Black. A committee was appointed to work out details for enlarging the scope of the employment service through local branches in various key cities throughout the country.

Similar committees were appointed to plan for enlarging the scope of the Matrix, the magazine published by the sorority.

Federation Adds 1622 Music Clubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 25—During the past year 1622 new units have been added to the National Federation of Music Clubs, the extension department of that body reported to delegates at its seventeenth annual convention here yesterday. Of these new clubs 1077 are junior organizations. Total membership in the federation is now 4792 clubs, of which 2552 are junior.

Business did not occupy the music delegates for long yesterday. After hearing reports of growth in numbers and influence, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, told them of the position of standard music in higher education, stressing the necessity of keeping the "chaff" of music out of educational institutions.

Following the address the delegates adjourned for a trip across San Francisco Bay, passing the Pacific fleet in the harbor, and after visiting the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, they were guests at a dinner at Mills College, Oakland. They were entertained by the musical organizations of the three bay cities.

MILWAUKEE FIRM KEEPS EXISTING WAGE SCALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23—Another large Milwaukee concern has joined the ranks of those that believe prosperity will not be brought back by cutting present wage levels.

The Electric Company, which supplies this city and other Wisconsin towns with local and interurban street car service and lighting facilities, has announced that salaries and wages of its 7000 employees will not be reduced when new contracts are signed on July 1.

Rail-Motorcar Aids Competition Fight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 25—Sixty-two railroads in North America are finding the rail-motorcar an economical substitute for steam trains in meeting the competition of motobuses and privately owned automobiles, according to a report made public at the closing session of the annual meeting of the mechanical division of the American Railway Association here yesterday. The report was prepared by the committee on automotive rolling stock and read by the committee chairman, P. H. Hatch of New Haven, Conn., engineer of automotive equipment of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

For the most part the report said these cars are being used on branch lines, and on other lines where the runs are comparatively short and the traffic light. The cars vary in size, but in general have a seating capacity of from 40 to 120 passengers.

Of the total number of railroads, 58 have placed in service 673 rail-motor cars, three Canadian roads have installed 50 cars, while one Mexican road is operating seven of them.

Due to the fact that they are less expensive to operate than steam trains, yet satisfactorily meet passenger, mail and express traffic requirements from an economic point of view, it was said, the use of rail motorcars is helping these lines to counteract declining passenger revenues.

GREECE MAKES RESERVATION

ATHENS, June 24 (AP)—The Greek Government today instructed its Minister in Washington to inform the State Department that Greece accepts the Hoover moratorium plan on the condition it will not be prejudiced thereby.

WRITERS TOLD TO LEAD WAY TOWARD AMITY

Canadian Authors Reminded of Their International Obligations

TORONTO, Ont., June 23—Canadian authors and poets should lead the country in its rôle of interpreter between the British Empire and the United States, George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, told the Canadian Authors' Association here yesterday.

Canada was the pivot of the English-speaking world, Mr. Henry said, and authors had a great part to play in the realization of the importance of that position.

Other speakers at the association's meeting deprecated the tendency of Canadian authors to migrate to the United States, hoped that the new tariff on American magazines would encourage them to remain in Canada and urged a fuller realization of their position as the determining factor in the trend of national thought.

"The poet is the creator of our national life," Prof. A. T. Delury, dean of the faculty of arts, University of Toronto, declared. "What the poet thinks today," he went on, "the people think tomorrow, and a glance over a few hundred years will show conclusively that the poet and the author are the determining factors in the trend of national thought and life."

Canadian universities could do much to encourage appreciation, and stimulate interest in Canadian literature, according to Prof. V. B. Rhodenizer, Ph. D., Acadia University. More Canadian poetry and prose in Canadian school textbooks was suggested by Michael Luchkovich, member of Parliament for Vegreville, Alberta.

"Until Canadians, and Canadian writers leading them, pay more attention to Canada's poets, and know more about nature, so that they can read intelligently for poetical atmosphere, Canadian literature, as a goal and an ideal, permeated with influences that were here before Cartier or Champlain, cannot help but remain in the doldrums," Wallace Havelock Robb of Abbey Dawn declared.

LUCAS LEAVES LEGION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25 (AP)—Scott W. Lucas of Havana, Ill., has resigned as national judge advocate of the American Legion. He is to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Illinois next year.

Bureau Dodges Ban On Dry Law Data

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Although Congress cut off the prohibition bureau's appropriation for distributing brochures about the dry law, the bureau has laid plans to continue collecting and disseminating this information in another way.

Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, in a circular sent to all administrators yesterday, said the banned "division of research and public information" would merely change its name on July 1 and shift its output from printed pamphlets to "formal press releases for the director's use on such topics and at such times as may be deemed necessary."

Woodcock said the renamed division would study particularly the "origin, quantity and direction of the liquor traffic."

Stay out of the kitchen

These fine, large mornings. Spend them in your garden . . . out-of-doors . . . and make lunch-getting a matter of a moment by serving Heinz *Cooked* Spaghetti.

Cooked, ready to serve, this delicious spaghetti, seasoned with rich tomato sauce and made delightfully tantalizing by a special, tangy cheese, is a perfect luncheon dish. Good to the last morsel, it is good for you—wholesome and nourishing for the youngsters, too.

Try it today. Your grocer has Heinz *Cooked* Spaghetti—at a very reasonable price.

ONE OF THE 57

HEINZ COOKED Spaghetti

IN TOMATO SAUCE WITH CHEESE

What the buyer of a low-priced car has a right to expect today

CHEVROLET

Things have been happening in the motor car industry during recent years. Progress has made rapid strides. Standards of quality have advanced. As a result the buyer of a low-priced car has a right to expect a great deal more for his money than ever. He is entitled to:

***A full size car*—Chevrolet gives him the travel-ease of a long 109-inch wheelbase—the comfort of roomy Fisher bodies with wide, form-fitting seats and ample leg room.**

***Modern spring suspension*—Chevrolet supports its frame with four parallel-mounted chrome-vanadium springs, controlled by four hydraulic shock absorbers.**

***Modern multi-cylinder performance*—Chevrolet's 50-horsepower 6-cylinder engine delivers that smooth, quiet power which nothing less than six cylinders can give.**

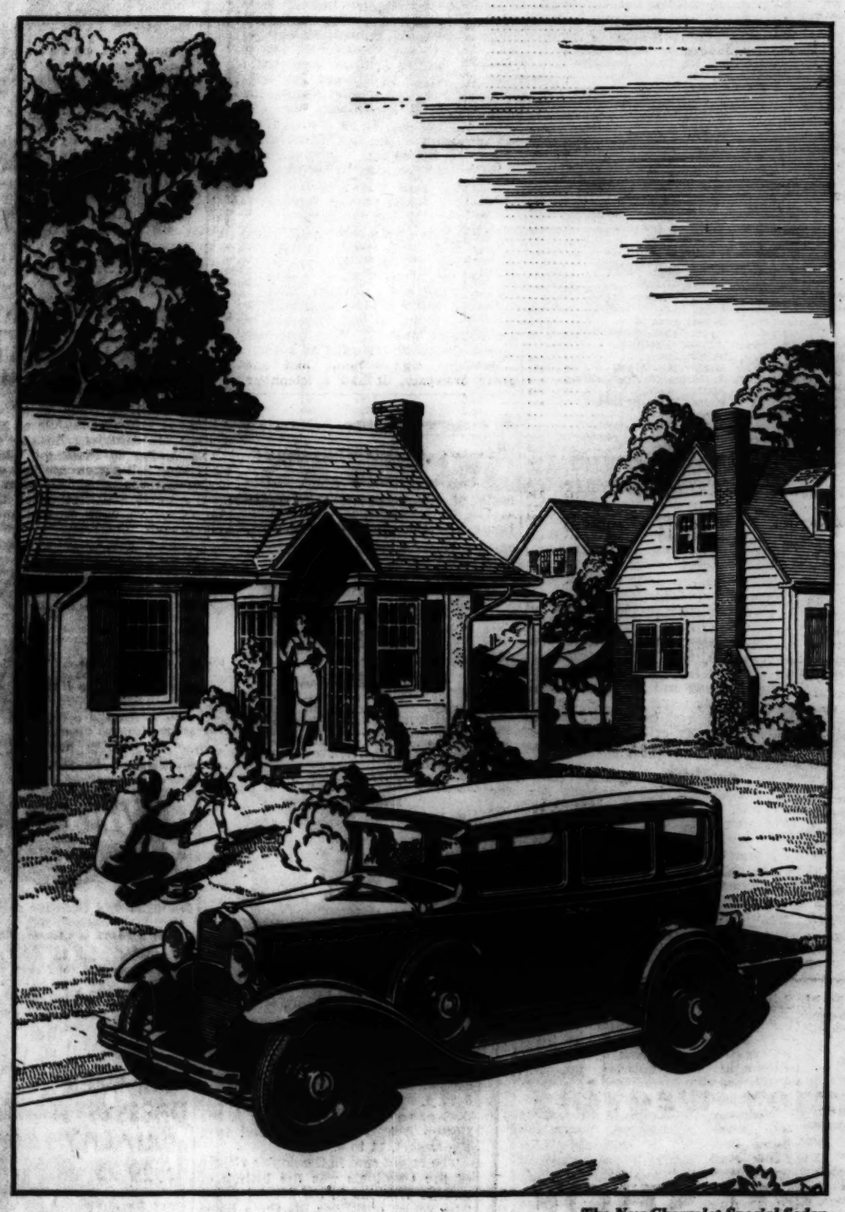
***Utmost economy*—20 miles to the gallon of gasoline is a common experience with Chevrolet owners. And the records of many large business firms prove that the Chevrolet Six is less expensive to operate and maintain than any other car they have ever used.**

***Smart, stylish appearance*—In the lines of the Chevrolet Six, Chevrolet has struck an attractive new note in motor car style that is winning nationwide popularity.**

***Modern safety gasoline tank*—Chevrolet offers the modern "pump" method of fuel supply, which makes it possible to mount the tank in the rear, away from engine and chassis—a vital safeguard for passengers.**

***A liberal service policy*—Every Chevrolet buyer receives, upon delivery of his car, a printed and signed document—the Chevrolet Owner's Service Policy. The provisions set forth in this service agreement are unquestionably the most liberal ever offered in connection with a low-priced automobile.**

In deciding what car to choose in today's low-price field, insist on all the advantages which progress has made it possible for you to enjoy. Choose a Chevrolet Six. Its cost, delivered at your door ready to use, is one of the lowest in the motor car market.



The New Chevrolet Special Sedan

***New Low Prices*—Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, $355 to $590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.**

Chevrolet's famous 21 points of value **(1) Smooth six-cylinder 50-h.p. motor. (2) Lowest operating cost. (3) Comfortable Fisher bodies. (4) Fine appearance. (5) Lowest priced six-cylinder car. (6) 109" wheelbase. (7) Full length frame. (8) Four long springs. (9) Easy steering. (10) More ball bearings than any other car near its price. (11) Sturdy front and rear axle. (12) De luxe wire wheels. (13) Four hydraulic shock absorbers. (14) Complete instrument panel. (15) Safety gasoline tank. (16) Variety of colors and choice of upholstery. (17) Powerful four-wheel brakes. (18) Non-glare VV windshield. (19) Insulated driver's compartment. (20) Liberal Owner's Service Policy. (21) Product of General Motors.**

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SHIELDS-WOOD TEAM WINNER

Advance in Men's Doubles of Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Tourney

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., June 25 (AP)—Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., young American doubles team, won their first-round match in the Wimbledon tennis championships today from the English pair of C. G. and J. H. L. Fletcher, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Henri Cochet, paired with his old French Davis Cup doubles partner, Jacques Brugnon, won a first-round match in the doubles from I. Aoki and R. Miki, Japan, 6—4, 10—8, 6—3.

Watson M. Washburn, former United States internationalist, was eliminated from the doubles with his Polish partner Tloczynski, in a four-set duel with the South Africans, Virgil G. Kirby and N. G. Farquharson. The scores were 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. L. A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., first ranking woman player of the United States list of 1930, advanced to the third round with a 6—3, 6—2 victory over Mrs. Marshall, an unranked English player.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, of Philadelphia, who played her second-round match yesterday while Mrs. Harper was idle, advanced to the fourth round by defeating Miss N. Trentham, of England, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England's chief hope, won her way to the fourth round of women's singles with a 4—6, 6—0, 6—1 victory over Anna Peitz of Germany.

Cecilie Aussem, of Germany, who had to default to Elizabeth M. Ryan in the semifinals last year, won her second-round match from Miss Neufeld, of France, 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

G. P. Huges, Great Britain, defeated Lucillo del Castillo, Argentina, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, United States, defeated T. Matejka, Austria, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper, United States, defeated Mrs. Marshall, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, United States, defeated Mrs. R. E. Haylock, Great Britain, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.

Mrs. L. A. Godfrey, Great Britain, defeated Miss I. Adamoff, France, 6—3, 6—4.

Cecilie Aussem, Germany, defeated Miss Neufeld, France, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., defeated Miss Trentham, Great Britain, 7—5, 6—2.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Anna Peitz, German, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

J. Charanjiva and S. M. Hadi defeated Andres R. Sissener and F. M. B. Fisher, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., U. S. A., defeated C. G. and J. H. L. Fletcher, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Bo de Kehrling and H. W. Artens, Austria, defeated Ronaldo Boyd and Adriano Zappa, Argentina, 0—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Virgil G. Kirby and N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated Watson M. Washburn, United States, and Tloczynski, Poland, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Fred J. Perry and G. P. Hughes, Great Britain, defeated B. D. Helmore and D. A. Hodges, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated I. Aoki and R. Miki, Japan, 6—4, 10—8, 6—3.

MRS. MIDA IN QUARTERFINALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 25—Quarterfinals in the open championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Midlothian Country Club were reached today, with Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield C. C., the champion, facing a newcomer from South Bend, Ind., Miss Dorothy Gustafson. In the first round Mrs. Mida put out Miss Helen Kane of Kankakee, Ill., 3 and 1, while Miss Gustafson defeated Mrs. Pearl Indig of Mohawk C. C., 2 up. Other favorites in the quarterfinals include Miss June Beebe of Olympia Fields C. C., the runner-up last year, who recorded a victory, 6 and 4, over Miss Josephine Morse of the home club. Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire, winner of many important sectional titles, defeated Mrs. Rose Marshall of Marquette Park, 5 and 4. Mrs. O. F. Burnett of Medinah C. C. defeated Mrs. Arthur Evers of Klinger Lake, 6 and 5, while Mrs. E. A. Sheill of Glen Oak G. C. defeated Miss Betty Burton of Tam O'Shanter C. C. by the same count. Miss Jane Weiller of Vernon Ridge C. C. defeated Mrs. Tillie Lauger of Lincoln Park, 5 and 4. Miss Marge Roesslein of Bellaire defeated Mrs. E. T. Nicholls of Lincolnshire, 6 and 4.

Bakewell's Rise Is Feature Of First-Class Cricket

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The recent rise to prominence in first-class cricket here of A. H. Bakewell, young Northamptonshire professional, is reflected in the appended list of batting averages to date compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor. Bakewell, who gained his first test-match honors, when he was selected to play for England this year against New Zealand at Lords Ground here June 27, 29 and 30, has made a spectacular jump to third place behind Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, and K. S. Dempster, New Zealand, who still hold the positions of leader and runnerup respectively. Beside Dempster the only amateur with an average over 50 is K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex captain and nephew of the ever famous cricketing Indian Prince K. S. Ranjitsinhji.

"Duleep," as everybody calls him, was the third batsman this year to carry his aggregate into four figures. The first was that marvelous veteran, J. B. Hobbs, who is still one of the most dependable players in the game and the second was Sutcliffe with whom Hobbs has been associated in so many great stands for England in test matches.

The notable performance during the last week has been C. P. Mead's feat of scoring his 126 century in first-class cricket. The Hampshire veteran left hander is now tied in the matter of making centuries with Dr. W. G. Grace of immortal memory, which means the only man with a superior record to Mead is Hobbs.

Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire's fast bowler, seems to have run again into his best form as he holds his lead in bowling averages with an imposing record of under 11 runs. A. P. Freeman whose subtle "googlies" are in direct contrast to Larwood's express deliveries, has taken 100 wickets for Kent this season and the only other player to secure a "century" of victims is C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire.

The following lists show names and teams of all batsmen who can claim averages higher than 35 as the result of at least 12 completed innings and all bowlers who have sent down 200 or more overs and obtained their wickets at a cost of less than 21 apiece:

	Innings.	Total runs	Highest innings	Times not out	Average
Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	15	1000	*173	3	83.33
C. S. Dempster, New Zealand	16	858	212	4	71.50
A. H. Bakewell, Northamptonshire	18	892	113	3	59.46
F. E. Woolley, Kent	19	990	188	2	58.33
C. P. Mead, Hampshire	16	661	*106	4	54.35
John Arnold, Hampshire	18	775	*128	3	51.66
K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex	21	1056	162	0	50.28
J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	24	1089	147	2	49.50
E. H. Hendren, Middlesex	16	821	125	0	48.29
W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire	20	789	*168	1	48.06
G. D. Kemp-Welch, Cambridge University	17	736	*102	1	46.00
E. H. Bowley, Sussex	16	689	144	1	45.93
Maurice Nichol, Worcestershire	25	978	116	3	44.45
Percy Holmes, Yorkshire	14	569	250	1	43.76
Thomas Cook, Sussex	19	597	*101	3	42.64
T. F. Shepherd, Surrey	20	760	*167	3	42.22
J. S. Iddon, Lancashire	19	702	153	2	41.29
L. W. Aymes, Kent	18	659	172	2	41.18
A. S. Alderman, Derbyshire	17	492	*113	5	41.00
W. E. Astill, Leicestershire	17	572	127	1	40.85
Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire	18	687	127	1	40.41
J. H. Parsons, Warwickshire	14	444	106	3	40.30
Willis Walker, Nottinghamshire	23	790	125	2	37.61
H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent	18	523	*139	4	37.35
H. W. Ashdown, Kent	21	623	93	4	36.64
P. G. H. Fender, Surrey	19	530	*139	4	35.33
J. E. Mills, New Zealand	17	599	150	0	33.33

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Maiden overs	Runs	Wickets	Averages
Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire	384	82	911	86	10.59
Frederick Root, Worcestershire	506.3	180	917	79	11.60
Hedley Verity, Yorkshire	344.1	108	721	56	12.87
C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire	583.4	169	1437	108	13.30
Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire	543.3	186	1056	78	13.53
A. P. Freeman, Kent	612.3	138	1593	116	13.73
I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex	590	112	1435	94	15.10
C. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	285.3	108	480	31	15.48
A. G. Slater, Derbyshire	424.4	125	819	51	16.05
G. Paine, Warwickshire	387.5	92	963	58	16.60
George Geary, Leicestershire	518.3	178	923	51	18.09
H. C. Snary, Leicestershire	427.1	165	670	37	18.10
W. E. Bowes, Yorkshire	253.2	65	582	31	18.77
I. B. Cromb, New Zealand	320.1	103	651	34	19.14
Frank Sibbels, Lancashire	373.2	93	747	39	19.16
E. J. Sheffield, Surrey	266	60	576	30	19.20
James Langridge, Sussex	296.5	69	716	37	19.35
R. T. D. Perks, Worcestershire	361.4	64	877	46	19.50
P. J. Durston, Middlesex	346	100	713	36	19.88
W. E. Merritt, New Zealand	484.2	92	1364	67	20.35
M. S. Nichols, Essex	333.5	72	822	40	20.55
O. M. Herman, Hampshire	20.	37	543	26	20.88

NATIONAL OFFICIALS SATISFIED WITH BALL

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—National League club presidents, at their mid-season meeting here yesterday, expressed complete satisfaction with the new and less lively baseball employed in the circuit this year, as well as with the new antisacrifice fly rule.

"We are decidedly pleased with the new ball," said President John A. Heydler, who presided. "Our figures prove it has given us a better brand of baseball and has increased attendance. We think it is by far the best ball we ever have had. As for the sacrifice fly rule, we find it has reduced the batting averages very little."

While there originally were three presidential votes against the new ball, the vote was unanimous in its favor yesterday.

Club presidents who attended the meeting were Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, Emil E. Fuchs of Boston, Sidney Weil of Cincinnati, Frank B. York of Brooklyn, William L. Veeck of Chicago, Charles A. Stoneham of New York, L. C. Ruch of Philadelphia and Sam Breadon of St. Louis.

WATKINS HITS THREE HOMERS

Helps Cardinals Defeat Phillies Twice—Robins Move Up

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	39	20	.661
New York	35	23	.603
Chicago	34	25	.576
Brooklyn	31	30	.508
Boston	31	31	.500
Philadelphia	25	34	.424
Pittsburgh	23	36	.390
Cincinnati	22	41	.349

RESULTS JUNE 24

St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
New York 2, Chicago 0.
Chicago 14, New York 10.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 8, Boston 5.
Boston 11, Cincinnati 6.

The St. Louis Cardinals more firmly established themselves in first place in the National League on Wednesday by taking both ends of a doubleheader from Philadelphia, each game by the same score, 4 to 2. New York and Chicago divided two games, the Giants taking the first, 2 to 0, and the Cubs the second, 14 to 10. The Brooklyn Robins climbed into the first division by twice defeating Pittsburgh, 6 to 4, and 5 to 3. After losing the first game to Cincinnati, 8 to 5, the Boston Braves came back and took the second, 11 to 6.

The bright spot in the double victory of the Cardinals was the hitting of George Watkins in the second game. The young outfielder hit three home runs in four times at bat, to drive in all of his team's runs. His first came in the fourth inning with Frankie Frisch on base and the others were hit in the sixth and ninth. Flint Rhem pitched that contest for the Cards and held the Phillies to six hits. Hallahan and Lindsey divided the pitching in the first game, the latter being the winner. Jimmy Wilson, Cardinal catcher, made two hits, a double and single. Chuck Klein of the Phillies, after going hitless in the first engagement, made three safeties in the second.

Carl Hubbell gave the Giants a victory in the opening game at the Polo Grounds by limiting the heavy-hitting Cubs to two hits, both of them singles. He struck out nine Chicago batters and gave only one base on balls. Cuyler and Jurges made the Chicago hits. Allen gave the Giants a one-run lead by hitting a homer in the fourth inning. Hubbell's double, Allen's single and a fly to the outfield scored the other run. The second encounter found plenty of hitting with the Cubs on the long end of the score. They put across six runs in the ninth inning to take the lead and hold it. Hornsby for the Cubs, and Vergez and Ott for the Giants, hit homers.

The Robins were given good pitching in both contests with the Pirates. Shaute worked in the first game and kept nine Pittsburgh hits well scattered. Heimach pitched the second and although touched for 10 hits, was effective in the pinches. Larry French went the distance for the losers in the opener. O'Doul and Wright led the Brooklyn attack with three hits each. O'Doul, and Suhr and Grantham of the Pirates, hit home runs. Gilbert, O'Doul and Heimach drove out three hits for the Robins in the second engagement, one of Heimach's being a triple.

Johnson pitched the first game for the Reds against the Braves and went through the nine innings quite smoothly. He also helped on the attack with a double and two singles in five times up. Joe Stripp, third baseman, made four hits for the Reds, one a double. Clyde Sukeforth's triple was the longest drive of the game. Tom Zachary put the Braves back in the winning column in the second game. The Boston club gave the veteran left-hander plenty of runs and scored 10 times before the Reds could register. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Hallahan, Lindsey and Wilson; Benge, Fallenstein, H. Elliott and Davis. Winning pitcher—Lindsey. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Donnelly and Quigley. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Rhem and Mancuso; Collins, J. Elliott and McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Quigley and Donnelly. Time—1h. 40m.

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	x	2	5	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Hubbell and O'Farrell; Smith, Root and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Scott. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	—14	15	2	
New York	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	—10	11	1	

Batteries—Bush, Malone, Root, Teachout and Hemsley; Fitzsimmons, Morrell, Chaplin, Heving, Walker and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Teachout. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Stark, Scott and Klem. Time—2h. 30m.

AT BROOKLYN
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	x—	6	12	3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4	9	3	

Batteries—Shaute and Lombardi; French and Phillips. Umpires—Magerkurth, Reardon and McGrew. Time—1h. 46m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x—	5	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3	10	0	

Batteries—Heimach and Lopez; Kremer, Swetonic and Grace, Phillips. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 34m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	—8	13	1	
Boston	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—5	11	3	

Batteries—Johnson and Sukeforth; Brandt, Haid, Cunningham and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Pfirman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—2h. 16m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	x—	11	16	1	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—6	10	2	

Batteries—Zachary and Cronin; Carroll, Kolp and Styles. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Clarke, Rigler and Pfirman. Time—1h. 36m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE'S REVISED SCHEDULE

CHICAGO, June 25 (AP)—Following is the revised schedule of fill-in dates for the American League, announced yesterday by President William Harridge. All games are double-headers except those marked open date:

June 25—New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis; 27—New York at Cleveland; 28—Washington at Chicago, Boston at St. Louis.

July 5—Chicago at St. Louis; 7—Chicago at St. Louis (open date); 10—Cleveland at Chicago (open date), St. Louis at Detroit (open date); 12—Philadelphia at Boston; 13—Washington at Philadelphia; 14—Cleveland at New York; 15—Detroit at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Boston; 22—Detroit at New York, Chicago at Boston; 25—Cleveland at Philadelphia; 26—Chicago at New York, Detroit at Boston; 27—Chicago at New York; 29—Detroit at Boston.

Aug. 3—Cleveland at St. Louis, New York at Boston; 5—New York at Boston; 7—St. Louis at Chicago (open date); 8—St. Louis at Chicago; 9—St. Louis at Chicago; 23—New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis; 29—St. Louis at Cleveland.

Sept. 4—Philadelphia at Boston; 5—New York at Washington, Philadelphia at Boston; 23—Cleveland at Detroit.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chestnut Hill, Mass., June 25

WEDNESDAY afternoon Big Bill Tilden, following a morning talk in Lawrence, appeared on the grass courts at the Longwood Cricket Club here with Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline. Tilden and Sarah swapped strokes for 15 or 20 minutes, Big Bill showing the Brookline girl how to handle her forehand drive when attempting to return low-bounding shots that come off the racquet of such players as Tilden. While at the net, Sarah showed up well in returning Tilden's drives. Later Tilden and Sarah teamed up to defeat Mianne Palfrey and Lawrence B. Rice for the "amateur-professional mixed doubles championship at Longwood," 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Rice and Mianne Palfrey are the Massachusetts state mixed doubles champions.

In the evening Tilden and his professional colleagues tried playing under the arc lights in the stadium, where a three-day schedule of matches, beginning today, will be held.

Vincent Richards also took to the courts Wednesday afternoon, swapping strokes with Larry Rice. Richards did a lot of experimenting with his strokes, and had to go some to win the first set at 8—6. Rice, enjoying the play, put on pressure and won the second set at 6—4 before going to the showers.

President Richard Bishop of the Longwood club announced Wednesday evening that a Longwood Bowl invitation professional tennis tournament will be an annual fixture at Longwood. The conditions of the trophy are that it must be won three times, before becoming the permanent property of a player. It goes into competition today.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	50	28	.641
Portland	40	35	.533
San Francisco	39	38	.506
Missions	40	39	.506
Los Angeles	38	39	.494
Seattle	35	39	.473
Sacramento	34	41	.453
Oakland	38	45	.384

RESULTS JUNE 24

Missions 3, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.
Hollywood 7, Los Angeles 5.
Sacramento at Seattle (postponed).

SERGEANT SCORES 39 STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 25—Sergt. Walter Walsh, Company L, 113th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, won the Swiss match of the annual Sea Girt interstate rifle tourney on the state ranges here yesterday. He scored 39 successive hits at 500 yards in the open competition, all firing until they missed. Lieut. W. R. Stokes of the District of Columbia National Guard was second with 39 hits. Sergeant Walsh also won the comers expert match, fired at 600 yards prone and open to all, scoring 49 out of a possible 50. J. Hauly of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, won the Hayes match at 600 yards with three bull's-eyes after a perfect score of 50.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	47	24	.662
Chattanooga	38	30	.545
Atlanta	33	29	.532
Memphis	38	34	.507
Little Rock	32	35	.478
New Orleans	32	37	.464
Mobile	27	37	.422
Nashville	22	38	.367

RESULTS JUNE 24

Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 3.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 3.

HEBERT BEATS A'S AGAIN, 6-5

Young St. Louis Recruit Left-Hander Holds Champions Back

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	44	16	.733
Washington	43	20	.683
New York	33	26	.561
Cleveland	30	31	.492
Boston	23	34	.404
Detroit	24	39	.381
St. Louis	22	36	.379
Chicago	20	37	.351

RESULTS JUNE 24

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 7, Washington 5.
New York 10, Chicago 3.
Boston 7, Cleveland 3.

A young recruit left-hander kept the Philadelphia Athletics from increasing their lead over Washington in the American League race on Wednesday, the St. Louis Browns defeating the champions, 6 to 5, with Wallace Hebert pitching. The Senators were also defeated, the Detroit Tigers holding them back, 7 to 5. The Boston Red Sox took a stronger grip on their position at the top of the second division by winning from Cleveland, 7 to 3. New York hit hard against the Chicago White Sox and won by 10 to 3.

For the second time this season, Hebert went the distance against the champions and defeated them. He was touched for 10 safe hits, but his effectiveness in the pinches was too much for the Athletics. The Browns made 11 hits off George Walberg, who started for the A's and lasted five innings. Ed Rommel pitched the remaining three innings for the losers and was not touched for a hit. Goose Goslin drove in three runs for the Browns with two homers. Kress, also for the Browns, and Haas for the losers, hit one homer apiece.

Two big innings, the first and eighth, gave the Tigers a victory. Earl Whitehill pitched the entire game for the winners and was effective with men on base. Brown started for the Senators and did fairly well until the eighth. In that inning the Tigers drove him out of the box and Hadley finished. Three singles an an error by Harris in right field gave Detroit three runs in the first inning. Two bases on balls, two doubles, a single and two infield outs, accounted for four more runs in the eighth. Owen, Detroit third baseman, made three hits in four times up, Manush connected with three safeties for the Senators.

Wilcy Moore, veteran right-hander of the Red Sox, let down the Indians with six hits. His team mates hit timely behind him, making eight hits score seven runs. The game was fairly even until the ninth inning, when the Red Sox touched Fay Thomas, who had relieved Mel Harder, for three hits and four runs. The Indians came back with one run in the last of the ninth, but Moore ended the rally without much difficulty. Charlie Berry, Boston catcher, drove in five runs with a triple and two singles. Otis Miller had two out of three. Earl Webb, although officially at bat only twice, scored three runs.

The Yankees totaled 13 hits off Braxton and Moore, Chicago pitchers, and were given little opposition. Charlie Ruffing went the route for Manager Joe McCarthy and did not weaken until the ninth. Babe Ruth helped the Yanks by hitting his fifteenth homer of the season. Tony Lazzeri hit a triple and single, batted in three runs and scored two himself. Cy Perkins had a double and single, scored once and drove in three of his team mates. Lou Blue knocked in two of Chicago's runs in the ninth with a single. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	x—	6	11	2
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—5	10	2	

Batteries—Hebert and Ferrell; Walberg, Rommel and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 46m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	x—		7	8	3
Washington	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—	5	12	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Hayworth; Brown, Hadley and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Van Grafan, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—2h. 8m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4—	7	8	1
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3	6	3

Batteries—Moore and Berry; Harder, Thomas and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Dinneen, Geisel and Campbell. Time—1h. 50m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	3	0	4	2	1	0—10	13	1	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3—	5	2	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Perkins; Braxton, Moore and Tate. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires—Nallin, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 53m.

PICK-UPS

THE Brooklyn Robins have climbed into the National League pennant race at last. For several weeks they struggled at fifth position trying to get into the first division, but were unsuccessful, mainly because the Boston Braves were playing fine ball. The Boston club went out West and stopped both the Cardinals and Cubs, and a little later came home and divided six games with the champions. Then along came the lowly Cincinnati Reds to take Bill McKechnie's club by three games to one. This last series was what the Robins had been waiting for and they just stepped up when the Braves dropped back.

Manager Connie Mack has had his troubles during the past week or two. First one of his regulars is out of the game and then another. Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg are carrying most of the pitching duties on their shoulders and doing it very well. Meanwhile, the Senators are right on the heels of the A's and ready to take the lead should the champions falter. Under ordinary conditions the two long winning streaks of the Washington club would have been more than enough to place it out in front. The Athletics, however, are just too good.

Eddie Morgan, Cleveland first baseman, is hitting the ball hard. Recently he took the batting lead in the American League, but when he went hitless on June 24 Babe Ruth of the Yankees jumped ahead. It took plenty of persuading on the part of the Cleveland management to get Morgan to sign a contract at the beginning of the season, but after a while the player decided that his place was on the ball field. Without Morgan, the Indians would be weakened considerably.

Manager Walter Johnson of the Senators once said, "Give me the man that hits in the pinch." Right now Johnson has the best player in the majors in this respect in Joe Cronin. The young shortstop is without doubt one of the surest fielders in the game and a valuable man at the plate always. With men on base and Cronin up, it does not look so good for the opposition.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	35	29	.547
Louisville	34	29	.540
Minneapolis	34	31	.523
Milwaukee	32	30	.516
Indianapolis	29	30	.492
Toledo	31	35	.470
Columbus	29	33	.468
Kansas City	27	33	.450

RESULTS JUNE 24

Columbus 7, St. Paul 6.
St. Paul 7, Columbus 6.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 14, Kansas City 9.

FOOTBALL TEAM ENDS TOUR

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The County Kerry Gaelic football team won its final match in the United States last night, defeating the Kildare team of New York 12 to 3 at Ebbets field, Brooklyn. The County Kerry team sails for Ireland tomorrow.

ATWATER'S DUCKLING DECLARED WINNER

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 25 (AP)—The Duckling, the 38-foot Class B yacht, owned by C. D. Atwater Jr. of New York, representing the Cruising Club of America, was declared the official winner of the Corinthian Yacht Club's 360-nautical mile ocean yacht race yesterday.

The race started from New London, Conn., last Saturday, and the course lay down the coast to Chincoteague Island, Va., and return up the coast to Cape May.

The Duckling won by 16 seconds over Teregram in the combined classes. Other official winners were:

Class A—Teregram, owned by G. W. Mixter, New York. Class B—Duckling. Class C—Hot Spur, owned by A. W. Loomis, Providence, R. I. Class D—Rugosa II, owned by Russell Grinnell, Providence.

Forty-one boats started in the race and all were officially accounted for with the exception of the class B boats Seaward and Vagabond. Late yesterday they were reported within sight of the coast guard destroyer Hunt, which was at the finish line. The race committee in its report scheduled the two boats as "did not finish."

SHUTE MAKES U. S. TEAM

COLUMBUS, O., June 25 (AP)—The United States' battle line for the international Ryder Cup golf matches with England was completed yesterday with the addition of an Ohioan, Densmore Shute, and the rival captains immediately plunged into separate huddles with their mates to outguess the other with their starting lineups. Shute, regarded as one of the best match players of them all because of his courage and skill to take advantage of the "breaks," joined Walter C. Hagen's team by beating out Frank Walsh of Chicago and Henry Ciuci of Bridgeport, Conn., in the 18-hole playoff for the tenth and last place on the team. The Ohioan skimmed over the championship Scioto course in even par 72 to edge out Walsh by a single stroke after a hard fight that was uncertain until the last putt on the final green. Ciuci, out of the struggle after the ninth hole, picked up his ball on the seventeenth green.

DEFEATS FORMER NATIONAL CHAMPION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABINGTON, Pa., June 25—Gerard McHugh of White Marsh, junior champion of Philadelphia, won the Lynnewood Hall Cup tournament over the Huntingdon Valley Country Club course here yesterday by defeating Max R. Marston, United States amateur golf champion in 1923, in the final round, 3 and 1.

WESTBURY CUP WON BY TEMPLETON FOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I., June 25—With Winston F. C. Guest playing in championship form and scoring over half the goals made by his team, Templeton won the third Westbury Challenge Cup at Corcoran Field, yesterday, by defeating Shelburne in the final round 11 to 6. It was the second time that Shelburne had been defeated in the final for the trophy which it won in 1927 and 1928 and needed only one more victory to give it permanent possession.

For four chukkers it was a great battle with Templeton leading 5 to 4; but Guest and his mates ran up three goals in the fifth period and from then on it was simply a question of score. Raymond C. Firestone led Shelburne in scoring with three goals to his credit.

Play started yesterday in the series of matches for the Meadow Brook Cup with Whippany River defeating the Aiken Cyclones 12 to 3 and the Aiken Knights defeating the U. S. A. 11 to 7. The summary of the Westchester Cup final:

TEMPLETON		SHELBURNE
No. 1—Townsend Martin		R. C. Firestone
2—W. F. C. Guest		H. E. Talbott Jr.
3—T. Q. Preece		J. W. Webb
Back—R. R. Guest		L. K. Firestone

Score—Templeton 11, Shelburne 6. Goals—W. F. C. Guest 6, Preece 3, Martin, R. R. Guest for Templeton; R. C. Firestone 3, Talbot, Webb, penalty for Shelburne. Referees—Devereux Milburn and S. B. Iglehart. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

EIGHT SEEDED PLAYERS WIN

Bryan Grant Jr. Close to Defeat in Third Round College Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 25—Eight of the 10 seeded players are still in the United States intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club, as the result of the most strenuous day staged in that tourney in many years. The only surprise result was partially overcome, when Earl A. Taylor of the University of Texas team after he had defeated one of the seeded Southerners, Wilmer Moore Hines of the University of North Carolina, who was seeded eighth, was in turn defeated by the tenth seeded player.

Near Upset

Just at the end of the day, there came near to happening a result that would have brought the greatest upset of many years. Bryan Grant Jr., the Atlanta youth, the favorite to take the title, encountered Donald Strachan, a local player, who represents Princeton University, and is far better known in squash racquets than in the outdoor games. This resulted in a battle that ran for more than two hours and only ended after both were close to exhaustion. Strachan had previously finished his second round match against Andrew Clarke Ingraham, of Harvard University, postponed from Monday on account of the rain, and had followed with a three-set victory over Charles E. Loughlin, of the United States Naval Academy, so that this was his third match of the day, while Grant had played only one match.

It was altogether the best tennis that the former pupil of William T. Tilden 2d had ever shown, and only the sharp-shooting tactics of the little Atlantan saved him from elimination. The score was 12—10, 3—6, 6—4.

Several others or the seeded stars had three matches apiece, and also played in doubles. Keith E. Gledhill, the lone California survivor, galloped through L. H. Vaughan, Cornell, 6—2, 6—2, Donald M. Frame, Harvard, 7—9, 6—1, 6—1, and Charles M. Greene of the University of Pennsylvania, 6—0, 6—2; while Bruce P. Barnes of Texas, Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of the University of Kansas and Clayton Lee Burwell Jr. of the University of the South, were also triple winners.

Coen was especially effective against his first opponent, Malcolm T. Hill, of Harvard, the captain of the international Harvard-Yale team, losing only one game in each set. Later, he eliminated the other Californian, Edward M. (Ted) Easton, with equal ease, 6—3, 6—4.

Hill and Ingraham were more fortunate in the doubles, winning two matches to reach the fourth round, where they were later joined by two other members of the international team, R. W. Ryan, and William R. Bascom of Yale, as well as by David N. Jones and Raymond Stone, the Columbia team which won the eastern intercollegiate doubles championship last week.

Open Event

The quarterfinals today will bring together representatives of the University of Pittsburgh, Columbia, Stanford, Yale, North Carolina, Texas, Kansas and the University of the South, with the chances of all eight regarded as little more than even to come through to the finals. It is altogether the most open championship in many years. The summary:

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Second Round

Keith E. Gledhill, Stanford University, defeated L. H. Vaughan, Cornell University, 6—2, 6—2.

Leonard U. Prosser, University of Kansas, won from Robert B. Engelman, Lehigh University, by default.

Lucien Jean Batiste LaCoste, University of Texas, defeated Ralph A. Robinson, Pennsylvania State College, 6—3, 6—0.

Donald Strachan, Princeton University, defeated Andrew C. Ingraham, Harvard University, 10—8, 6—4.

Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas, defeated Dennison L. Mitchell, Georgetown University, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Edward Jacobs, Pittsburgh, defeated Sidney Berger, New York University, 6—0, 6—0.

Scott Rexinger, University of Chicago, defeated Casper H. Nannes, Rutgers University, 6—1, 6—1.

David N. Jones, Columbia University, defeated Lenoir C. Wright, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—2.

Henry M. Holden, Rice Institute, defeated Walter F. Thomas, Princeton University, 8—6, 6—1.

Keith E. Gledhill, Stanford University, defeated Donald M. Frame, Harvard University, 7—9, 6—1, 6—1.

Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Leonard U. Prosser, University of Kansas, 6—1, 6—1.

Earl A. Taylor, University of Texas, defeated Edward L. Robertson Jr., United States Naval Academy, 6—1, 6—2.

Bryan Grant Jr., University of North Carolina, defeated Lucien Jean Batiste LaCoste, University of Texas, 7—5, 6—3.

Donald Strachan, Princeton University, defeated Charles E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas, defeated Richard E. Martini, Trinity College, 6—1, 6—2.

Edgar Dawson Yeomans, University of North Carolina, defeated John Henry Gray Jr., Haverford College, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., University of Kansas, defeated Claude R. Dunmoyer, Lebanon Valley College, 6—2, 6—0.

Edward M. (Ted) Easton, Stanford University, defeated John Meyers, Duke, 6—1, 6—0.

Clayton Lee Burwell Jr., University of the South, defeated Walter F. Berberich, Georgetown University, 6—1, 6—1.

Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas, defeated Howard S. McMorris, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round

Jacobs, Pittsburgh, defeated Rexinger, Chicago, 6—4, 7—5.

David Jones, Columbia, defeated Holden, Rice, 6—3, 6—2.

Gledhill, Stanford, defeated Greene, Pennsylvania, 6—0, 6—3.

Ryan, Yale, defeated Taylor, Texas, 6—4, 1—6, 10—8.

Grant, North Carolina, defeated Strachan, Princeton, 12—10, 3—6, 6—4.

Barnes, Texas, defeated Yeomans, North Carolina, 6—1, 7—5.

Coen, Kansas, defeated Easton, Stanford, 6—3, 6—4.

Burwell, University of the South, defeated Kamrath, Texas, 6—2, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

Alexander Loder Wiener and G. A. Holloway, Yale University, defeated D. L. Mitchell and Doyle, Georgetown University, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Second Round

J. M. Richardson and H. W. Smith, Dartmouth College, defeated J. R. Leaman and R. M. Hiestand, Franklin and Marshall College, 6—2, 6—1.

R. W. Ryan and W. R. Bascom, Yale University, won from R. E. Martini and A. A. Arnold Jr., Trinity College, by default.

M. T. Hill and A. C. Ingraham, Harvard University, defeated John Meyers and Carlisle Norwood 3d, Duke University, 6—2, 6—3.

J. H. Gray Jr. and H. G. Barnhurst Jr., Haverford College, won from Mitchell Rosenbaum and Sydney Seligson, New York University, by default.

B. P. Barnes and K. F. Kamrath, University of Texas, defeated D. M. Frame and A. W. Patterson, Harvard University, 6—2, 6—1.

Walter Swaybill and Berger, New York University, defeated H. M. Holden and J. Quinn Connelley, Rice Institute, 6—3, 8—1, 8—6.

W. F. Coen Jr. and L. U. Prosser, University of Kansas, won from E. W. Coppage and G. W. Sanders, Cornell University, by default.

P. E. Dame and W. V. Jones, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Irwin Goodman and Walter Adler, Pittsburgh, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

D. N. Jones and Raymond Stone, Columbia University, defeated C. H. Nannes and W. J. Upton, Rutgers University, 6—0, 6—1.

K. E. Gledhill and E. M. Easton, Stanford University, won from S. R. Snitkin and R. B. Engelman, Lehigh University, by default.

Edgar D. Yeomans and L. C. Wright, University of North Carolina, defeated H. S. McMorris and William B. Newkirk, University of Pennsylvania, 6—4, 9—7.

H. M. Kennedy and Heath, Princeton University, won from John Keane and Francis Shaw, St. Francis, by default.

J. McF. Case and C. M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, defeated R. A. Robinson and G. K. Reynolds Jr., Pennsylvania State College, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round

Hill and Ingraham, Harvard, defeated Gray and Barnhurst, Haverford, 6—0, 6—4.

D. N. Jones and Stone, Columbia, defeated Dame and W. V. Jones, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—1, 6—4.

Ryan and Bascom, Yale, defeated Richardson and Smith, Dartmouth, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

MISS MILLER IN CLOSE MATCH

Other Three Seeded Players Also Advance in College Girls' Tennis

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 25—All four seeded players in the third annual college girls' invitation tennis singles tournament on the grass courts at the Longwood Cricket Club advanced to the semifinal round here this morning in straight sets. University of Southern California of Los Angeles is represented by Mary Greef, 1930 Wightman Cup team alternate, seeded No. 1; University of California at Berkeley by Charlotte Lahring Miller, former New Yorker, seeded No. 2; Simmons College, Boston, by Dorrance H. Chase, seeded No. 3; and the Sargent School, Boston University, by Mary Elizabeth Cutter, seeded No. 4.

Miss Greef, this morning, took to the court against Mary Lee Hutchins of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and won 6—0, 6—3. Miss Hutchins, called an "all-day" player because of her ability to prolong most matches, was not allowed to display her usual tactics, but she did play some sparkling tennis, which drew applause from the group who watched the match. Miss Greef has dropped only seven games so far in the singles tournament.

Miss Miller Wins, 8—6, 6—3

The other California representative, Miss Miller, had a battle with Katherine Wiener of Smith College, sister of Alexander Loder (Sandy) Wiener of Yale, who has been chosen to play against the Oxford-Cambridge team this year. Miss Miller finally won the match at 8—6, 6—3. So far Miss Miller has dropped 17 games in this tournament.

Miss Cutter won the first set of her match with Marie A. Fensterer of Smith College at love. In the second set, Miss Fensterer gained a lead of 5—3, and although she fought a stouthearted battle to the last she could not keep the lead, dropping the next four games, set and match.

The third seeded star, Miss Chase, was behind in the second set, 3—4, in her match against Helen Bidwell of Boston University, but forged ahead in time to win the match at 6—1, 6—4.

Endurance Contest

In the late matches yesterday afternoon, Katherine Sprague of the Connecticut College for Women, who had advanced to the third round by scoring love-set victories in the first and second rounds, met Miss Hutchins of Vassar in an endurance contest that went to 53 games, the Vassar girl winning at 14—12, 8—10, 6—3.

Meeting hard shot with hard shot, Miss Chase of Simmons found herself lagging behind at 4—1 in her match with Dorothy Anderson of Carnegie Institute of Technology before she shifted her game to the soft-ball style, which brought her five straight games for the set.

In the second set Miss Anderson hit the ball with the determination of winning points in a hurry, but Miss Chase outsteadied her and finally the Carnegie Tech girl gave in, losing the second set at 2—6. The summary:

THIRD ANNUAL COLLEGE GIRLS' INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Third Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, defeated Dorothy Anderson, Carnegie Institute of Technology, 6—4, 6—2.

Helen Bidwell, Boston University, defeated Janet Smith, Wellesley College, 6—1, 6—1.

Mary Lee Hutchins, Vassar College, defeated Katherine Sprague, Connecticut College for Women, 14—12, 8—10, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round

Mary Greef, University of Southern California, defeated Mary Lee Hutchins, Vassar College, 6—0, 6—3.

Mary Elizabeth Cutter (Sargent School), Boston University, defeated Marie A. Fensterer, Smith College, 8—6, 6—3.

Charlotte Lahring Miller, University of California, defeated Katherine Wiener, Smith College, 8—6, 6—3.

Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, defeated Helen Bidwell, Boston University, 6—1, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mary Greef, University of Southern California, and Charlotte Lahring Miller, University of California, defeated Marianna M. Richards and Mary Louise Carpenter, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—3.

Mary Elizabeth Cutter, Boston University, and Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, defeated Margaret Haskell and Mary Eliot Frothingham, Bryn Mawr College, 7—9, 8—6, 6—2.

Dorothy Anderson, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Helen Bidwell, Boston University, defeated Marie A. Fensterer and Katherine Wiener, Smith College, 6—1, 6—3.

Katherine Sprague, Connecticut College for Women, and Maribel Y. Vinson, Radcliffe College, defeated Ruth Smith and Evelyn Scott, Lake Erie College, Painesville, O., 6—3, 8—6.

Mary Lee Hutchins and Edwina Campbell, Vassar College, defeated Louise Hyde and Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, 6—1, 6—3.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 39

VIRGIL L. DAVIS

Philadelphia Phillies, National League

First played professional baseball with the Gulfport club of the Cotton States League in 1926. Born in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 20, 1904. A right-handed batter and thrower. Six feet 1 in. in height, weighs about 210 pounds, and is a catcher. Is a graduate of Gulf Coast Military Academy, where he captained baseball, football and basketball teams. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1926—Gulfport, Cotton States League	72	.356
1927—New York, American League		
*1927—Reading, International League	137	.308
†1928—St. Louis-Philadelphia, National League	69	.280
1929—Philadelphia, National League	98	.342
1930—Philadelphia, National League	106	.313

*Sold to Buffalo by Reading and drafted by St. Louis. †Traded to Philadelphia with Homer Peel for James Wilson.

FLORIO STARS IN GOLF PLAY

Defeats Medalist in Second Round of Intercollegiate Golf Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., June 25—J. G. Florio '33 of Ohio State University became a leading and colorful contender for the thirty-fifth annual intercollegiate golf championship of the United States at Olympia Fields Country Club here today.

Florio, who won the state amateur championship of Ohio in 1929, and recently captured the Columbus District title, sailed through the first two 18-hole rounds of match play here yesterday with flying banners. Today he faces J. B. Reston '32, of University of Illinois, in a 36-hole match over the stiff No. 4 course.

The Buckeye star, a lean, swarthy, sharp black-eyed youth, eliminated the tourney medalist, J. D. Reese '31, of Yale, by the decisive score of 4 to 3. His first-round victory, 1 up in 19 holes, against F. J. Beger '31, of Georgetown, was achieved by a startling eagle versus birdie splash of brilliance.

Title Defender Still In

The title defender, G. T. Dunlap Jr., '32, of Princeton, also won through two rounds. Dunlap eliminated O'Hara Watts '32, of Southern Methodist, 4 and 3, in the morning, and S. M. Parks Jr., '32, of University of Pittsburgh, 6 and 5, in the afternoon.

While Yale, the team champion, lost its leader in Reese, it still is ably represented and especially by T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, who put out Randall Ahern '32, of Detroit City College, 7 and 5, in the second round. Aycock had a 3-and-1 victory over L. A. Fisher '32 of Georgetown in the first skirmish.

Extra-hole matches of the second round were won by R. E. Kepler '32 of Ohio State, and S. W. Noyes Jr. '31 of Yale. Kepler went 21 holes to defeat R. B. Martin '31 of Illinois, "Big Ten" champion, and Noyes traveled the same distance to put out M. P. Klein '31 of Chicago.

Florio found good, steady golf enough to beat Reese, who seemed minus the magic touch which led him to the top of the qualifiers. The Yale man was simply not hitting them in any department. The Ohioan got the jump on him by sinking a birdie on the first hole—where he has scored six birdies and one eagle in seven attempts—and built up his lead steadily. Florio, though going one over par on four holes, turned the first nine in 39, and was 3 up. Reese held him fairly well after that and seemed still in the game until he launched out on the fifteenth. Here he sliced his second into the woods, pitched out in 3, put his fourth into a trap by the green, was on in 5 and took two putts to lose the match, 4 and 3.

Eagle vs. Birdie

While the foregoing performance by Florio was against a more noted rival, it did not overshadow his eagle-vs.-birdie nineteenth hole triumph over Beger. They walked off the eighteenth with cards of 74 each and all even. On the par 5 nineteenth Florio sank his third shot, a 15-foot pitch to the green, with Beger confidently poised three feet from the cup, ready to sink a birdie 4.

Dunlap performed like a title defender at his best against Parks. He had a 35 against a 42 and was 5 up on the first nine, sinking three birdies on the last four holes. Coming in Dunlap was 3 over par on three holes, but won, halved and lost these holes, and then he ended the match on the thirteenth with a birdie 2 against Parks's par 3.

Reston, who meets Florio today, defeated Harry Eichelberger '32 of Stanford, 1 up in the second round. They passed the seventeenth all even; but on the final the Californian drove left to a trap, put his second in the rough, his third short of the green and his fourth left a 20-foot putt with which he laid a near stymie. Reston drove clear, put his second in the rough to the left of the green, was high with his approach, but got by with his putt for a 4.

Last year's runner-up, L. F. Moller '31, of Notre Dame, was put out in the first round by Noyes of Yale, 3 and 2. Another notable elimination in this round was that of R. A. Moffett '33, Princeton, who was beaten 1 up by Fred Brand Jr. '32, of Penn State.

Charles S. Eaton '32 of Harvard was elected president of the association to succeed Moller of Notre Dame. W. R. Fuller '32, Southern California, was elected secretary-treasurer. Stanford was represented as a strong bidder for next year's tourney, in order to bring it into the Olympic Games atmosphere that will emanate from Los Angeles. Other bidders were Scioto C. C. of Columbus, Ohio, Inverness Club of Toledo, Ohio, and the Cascades Club of Hot Springs, W. Va. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

J. D. Reese '31, Yale, defeated J. D. St. Clair '33, Williams, 3 and 1.

J. G. Florio '33, Ohio State, defeated F. J. Beger '31, Georgetown, 1 up (19 holes).

Harry Eichelberger '32, Stanford, defeated J. G. S. Bush '31, Tulane, 5 and 4.

J. B. Reston '32, Illinois, defeated J. H. Gordon 3d. '33, Princeton, 3 and 2.

R. B. Martin '31, Illinois, defeated G. G. Stockton '32, Southern California, 2 and 1.

R. E. Kepler '32, Ohio State, defeated R. H. Crowe '32, Illinois, 3 and 1.

M. P. Klein '31, Chicago, defeated R. J. Livingston '31, Michigan, 4 and 2.

S. W. Noyes Jr. '31, Yale, defeated L. F. Moller '31, Notre Dame, 3 and 2.

G. T. Dunlap Jr. '32, Princeton, defeated O'Hara Watts '32, Southern Methodist, 4 and 3.

S. M. Parks Jr. '32, Pittsburgh, defeated Daniel England '32, Yale, 2 up.

J. R. Royston '31, Michigan, defeated H. J. Kowal '33, Colgate, 3 and 2.

W. J. Redmond '32, Notre Dame, defeated W. R. Fuller '32, Southern California, 6 and 5.

J. G. Rainwater Jr. '32, Tulane, defeated J. P. Falconer '31, Southern Methodist, 4 and 3.

Fred Brand Jr. '32, Penn State, defeated R. A. Moffett '33, Princeton, 1 up.

T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, Yale, defeated L. A. Fisher '32, Georgetown, 3 and 1.

Randall Ahern '32, Detroit C. C., defeated A. H. Jolly '33, Michigan, 1 up.

Second Round

J. G. Florio '33, Ohio State, defeated J. D. Reese '31, Yale, 4 and 3.

G. T. Dunlap Jr. '32, Princeton, defeated S. M. Parks Jr. '32, Pittsburgh, 6 and 5.

J. B. Reston '32, Illinois, defeated Harry Eichelberger '32, Stanford, 1 up.

W. J. Redmond '32, Notre Dame, defeated J. R. Royston '31, Michigan, 4 and 2.

T. J. Aycock Jr. '31, Yale, defeated Randall Ahern '32, Detroit C. C., 7 and 5.

J. G. Rainwater Jr. '33, Tulane, defeated Fred Brand Jr. '32, Penn State, 5 and 4.

R. E. Kepler '32, Ohio State, defeated R. B. Martin '31, Illinois, 1 up (21 holes).

S. W. Noyes Jr. '31, Yale, defeated M. P. Klein '31, Chicago, 4 up (21 holes).

Oakland Boy Wins Flight to Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O., June 25—Gordon Lamb, 18, of Oakland, Calif., won the $200 cash prize, and airplane trip from Dayton to Washington to see the President, and an honorary plaque offered in the annual contest by the Airplane Model League of America, which meets here with Wilbur Wright Field as host, next Monday and Tuesday.

Judges made their decision at an advanced date in the scale model contest that winners may be encouraged to be present next week and given financial help where necessary. Awards in this class are made for accuracy in scale, fidelity to design and neatness. There may be a 24-inch wing spread.

The winning plane carried a mark of 98 per cent. Other prize winners were: John Roche, Kansas City, Mo., 97 per cent; Quan Gue Cheong, San Francisco, 97 per cent; C. Nelson Black, Columbus, Ohio, 94 per cent; Clarence Sharp, Kansas City, Mo., 91 per cent; Matthew Mosciek, Springfield, Mass., 89.5 per cent; George Schairer, Bronxville, N. Y., 87 per cent; John Szewczyk, Springfield, Mass., 86.5 per cent.

AUTO-GRAPHS

Speed and More Speed

ON THAT vacation motor trip this summer, the tourist will be able, in most parts of the United States, to step right along from 30 miles an hour up to the limit of the car's speed, the Associated Press states.

If the route extends over middle western prairies, he won't have to worry much about any speed limit outside of cities and towns. Fairly prevalent in the South and Southwest he will encounter a 45-mile limit, in the middle East a 40-mile limit, and in New England a 35-mile limit. West of the Rocky Mountains the limit is 40 and 45.

Throughout the country in the last two years there has been a general raising of speed limits. In Massachusetts, where until this summer the speed limit, even on country roads, was legally 20 miles an hour, one may now go 30. Fifteen states now have no speed limit outside of cities and towns, although in a number of them, if you're traveling above a certain speed and get into an accident, you'll find yourself charged with reckless driving.

A number of the 15 states have adopted the Hoover code, named after President Hoover and drawn up, with the assistance of several organizations, by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, which he started while he was Secretary of Commerce.

Colorado and Oregon cut out their speed limits this year. They were eliminated in Indiana, Connecticut, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1929. A bill to put back a limit—50 miles an hour—was defeated in the Wisconsin State Legislature this year.

Michigan and Missouri got rid of their speed limits several years ago, and Tennessee, Montana, Florida, and—oddly enough—Vermont, apparently never have had any. Except in Vermont, a speed limit of 35 or 40 is general in New England.

Idaho hasn't any speed limit, either, but a speed of more than 35 miles an hour when an accident occurs is considered prima facie evidence of reckless driving. In most other states where there is no limit, 45 miles an hour is designated as a prudent speed.

In Virginia, where the speed limit is 45, a driver may be arrested on a charge of reckless driving if he goes too slowly and blocks traffic.

* * *

England Moves To End Glare

In a determined effort to end the danger and nuisance of dazzling motorcar headlights, Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Transport, has issued draft regulations providing for, among other things, compulsory dipping of headlights when drivers meet oncoming cars.

Lamps exceeding 36 watts in power are to be illegal, and side lights are to be restricted to six watts and their rays diverted in some way. In recent years sidelamp dazzle has become almost as bad as headlamp glare. But the new regulations, which it is proposed shall be enforced in October, 1932, should end this.

Fitting high-powered cars with blinding 40 and even 60-watt lamps will also be prohibited.

On the whole, the regulations have met with general approval, but there has been criticism that they provide no rules to compel motorists to dip their lights to avoid dazzling pedestrians, who under the new road code must walk on the right, facing oncoming traffic.

* * *

92,000 Cars Over 12 Years

More than 12 years of service have been given by 92,000 automobiles still in daily use in the United States, it is estimated by C. C. Griffin of the University of Michigan. There are about 24,324,000 cars in use in the United States, the professor estimates, and more than 3,000,000 of these were produced in 1926 and are now five years old. Production during the last eight years has averaged 3,682,000, he added.

* * *

Safety a Prime Factor

Safety in high-speed driving depends upon the man behind the wheel, in the opinion of Fred S. Duesenberg, racing car designer, who has piloted three cars to victory in the famous Indianapolis Speedway classic. He attended the conference of the Society of Automotive Engineers here.

Mr. Dusenberg said that some cars are quite safe while being driven at 80 miles an hour, while others are not safe at 50. "Many cars that haven't power or get-away cause accidents," he said, "while those that do have a lot of speed and plenty of get-away are not nearly so dangerous even when driven at twice the speed."

The automobile engineer said that good brakes are the most essential thing for high-speed driving; brakes that are made so that one cannot apply them harshly. Unexpected road conditions, he declared, are the greatest danger in high-speed driving. "With careful driving and good judgment you can cruise along at 100 miles an hour safely," Mr. Dusenberg said.

* * *

289 Violations In 200 Miles?

It is estimated that a motorist driving from Washington, D. C., to New York, and observing the traffic regulations enforced in the national capital, stands an excellent chance of violating municipal ordinances just 289 times. As the average driver would take about 10 hours for the trip, his violations of the law might average about 30 an hour, or one every two minutes.

His opportunities for "tickets" would arise not from reckless driving or other practices covered generally by law and common sense, but from lack of knowledge of the variations in rules covering the movement of traffic in the municipalities on the way from Washington to New York.

MORTGAGE RATES SOFTEN

NEW YORK, June 25—There has been no special move by New York savings banks to reduce interest rates on mortgage loans as result of lower money. However, the past year or so the gradual tendency has been toward lower mortgage rates in individual cases. Whereas a year or two ago the savings banks were getting 5½ per cent to 6 per cent on mortgages, with plenty at the higher rate, the average is now 5 per cent to 5½ per cent, with only second grade mortgages at 6 per cent.

TURKISH WOMEN DECLARED HAPPY IN NEW FREEDOM

Coeducation Working in Practice—Women Rise to High Posts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Turkey was described as a country in which women today, although dazed by their new freedom, are nevertheless actually living on an equal footing with men, by Miss Grace Ellison, speaking recently at the Women's Freedom League.

Miss Ellison was the first Englishwoman to visit Angora during the Turkish War of Independence, and was instrumental in obtaining permission for the Turkish women to study at the University of Stamboul.

It was only in 1923 that Mustapha Kemal Pasha began his crusade to emancipate women, but already his accomplishments seem to his neighbors in Europe little short of a miracle, she said.

Young Turkish girls today, she explained, now begin life by undergoing a course of coeducation with boys. They then enter universities on equal footing with men and progress to government and business positions more advanced than those held by women in any of the surrounding countries.

Miss Ellison agreed that the newly emancipated women were happy, but also possibly a little dazzled by the limelight. The testing time would come later, she said, when the new interests of life in an office could be more reasonably compared with the old interests of life and when normal existence having established itself, hard work would be faced with its novelty worn off.

In the midst of so much uncertainty, she believed, one definite thing had been accomplished. Turkey had, by the hand of her present ruler, been put in the forefront of the nations of the Near East, and, possibly for the first time in history, the people of the world could speak of Turkey with hope, as of a nation though small and poor, yet in possession of an ideal which, if followed, should make of it an influence for good in world affairs.

VACATION—CANADIAN ROCKIES
AT ATTRACTIVE LOW COST

The Open-air Swimming Pool—CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE

BOSTON TO BANFF AND RETURN $110.08
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(30-DAY RETURN LIMIT)

Take advantage of greatly reduced Summer fares. Spend your vacation this year in the Canadian Rockies. Stop at Banff. An 18-hole championship course, 2 terraced swimming pools, saddle horses, mountain ponies, Swiss guides, Indian pageant in July, 10-piece dance orchestra, a resident Light Opera company. Motor over the 40 smooth miles to Lake Louise. See the Yoho, Emerald Lake, Lake O'Hara. And Banff Springs Hotel rates are most reasonable... with a reduction for 2 weeks' stay or longer.

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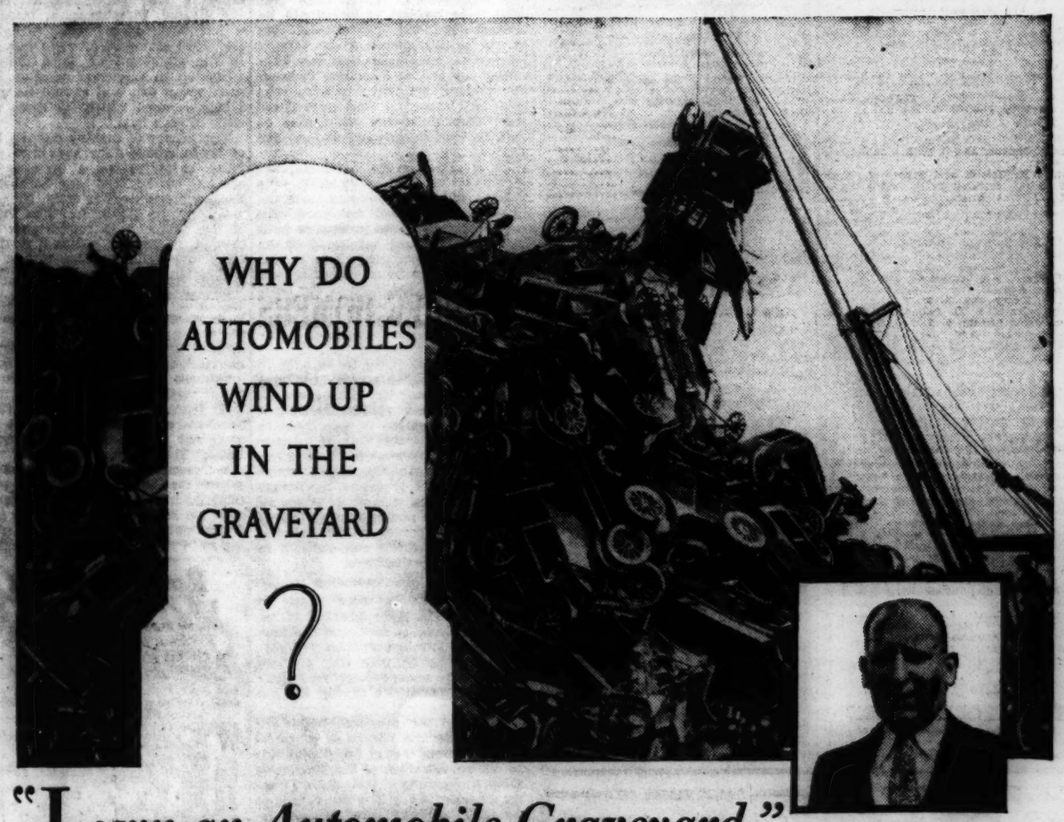

"I own an Automobile Graveyard," says Michael Moed. "Listen to me."

Meet MR. MICHAEL MOED, owner of one of the world's largest auto "graveyards."

DID you ever stop to wonder why so many cars wind up in the "graveyard"? Here is the answer—from a man who knows:

"*Their owners never give them half-decent lubrication.* They go along greasing them here and there—any old way.

"They never stop to realize that a car has 40 or 50 (sometimes even 70) different points that must be lubricated—and lubricated with their own proper lubricant, too.

"It's all right with me. It keeps my graveyard busy. But, honest, I can't understand how people can be so careless and so silly."

(Signed) Michael Moed

Twelve thousand men have been specially trained in schools conducted by Socony automotive engineers. Special charts have been developed in cooperation with the engineers of the various automobile companies.

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FASCISTI STILL FIRM AGAINST CATHOLIC ACTION

New Note to Pope Is More Conciliatory but Scores Club

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 24—The Italian Government today presented another note to the Vatican, which if more conciliatory in tone than the preceding one, is none the less intransigent regarding its attitude toward the Catholic Action. The note states the fullest inquiry is being made in order to establish responsibility for the outrages committed in Italian territory against church buildings and "insults to the Pope."

While deploring such excesses and promising to punish those found guilty thereof, the Government still refuses to give apclogies to the Vatican. In its turn the Government accuses the Vatican of violation of the Lateran Treaty in allowing secret meetings of the Catholic Action to take place in palaces enjoying extraterritorial rights. It also protests Vatican propaganda against the Italian Government through its attempt to give a world-wide character to its dispute with Italy.

At the same time Italy is still waiting to know what action the Vatican has taken regarding anti-Italian outbursts made by Jugoslav Bishops several months ago.

Finally regarding the Catholic Action note, it reminds the Vatican that its president had admitted that the Roman Catholic organization harbored many notorious anti-Fascists and that it was conducting a subversive campaign against the interests of the Fascist state.

While allowing reopening of those branches of the Catholic Action which were strictly religious in character, it will not tolerate the group to pursue political activity as has been done in the past, and which was precluded expressly by the concordat.

In conclusion the note suggests opening diplomatic conversations for interpretation of Article 43 of the concordat.

Vermont Village Orders Halt to Engine Whistling

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 25 (AP)—The Central Vermont Railroad was ordered yesterday to instruct its engineers to discontinue sounding locomotive whistles at either side of the three crossings in Roxbury. Officials of a girls' camp and residents of the village complained that the locomotive whistles disturbed them.

FRIENDS DISCUSS ISSUES OVERSEAS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25 (AP)—Speakers at the 271st session of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for New England, told the 200 delegates here last night that Arabs and Jews are living under a "forced peace" in Palestine, and that China is ruled by a feudal system from which it can be saved if enough students are trained in democratic standards.

Alice Whittier Jones of the Ramhallah Mission, Palestine, discussed the difficulty of establishing a national home for the Jews in Palestine when the Arabs have five-sixths of the population. Robert Simkin of Czechwan, West China, declared no people in the world have made greater strides in the last 20 years than the Chinese.

48-HOUR WEEK URGED

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 25 (AP)—A national 48-hour week in the textile industry was recommended by James Tansey of Fall River, president of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, at the organization's sixteenth anual convention today.

GIFT OF $1,000,000 IN PROSPECT FOR LIBRARIES GROUP

American Association Is Told of Proposal From Friendly Foundation

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25—A gift to the American Library Association of $1,000,000 from a friendly foundation is believed to be in sight, it was announced here today at the opening of the third general session of the association's fifty-third annual conference. The donation is contingent upon the library association's raising of an additional sum of $1,000,000 through membership fees or gifts.

The fund would be used as an endowment for furthering the association's work in training for librarianship and its numerous library extension activities. In 1926 the Carnegie Corporation gave an endowment fund of $1,000,000 to the organization.

A national realization at last that the librarian, like the schoolmaster, occupies a position of authority and is responsible for the gradual progress of library work in England, E. Cockburn Kyte, head of the Douglas Library, Queens University, Kingston, Ont., declared in an address before members of the American Library Association in Woolsey Hall here today.

Part of Government

The British librarian is recognised as a part of the machinery of government, said Mr. Kyte, and as such promises to become one of the best investments of the taxpayer. The gift to the National Central Library of a Royal Charter is an example of this, he said.

"But the charter, and the grant that accompany it," Mr. Kyte added, "has another and a far more portentous significance. It represents government interference of a benevolent nature. It implies for the first time that the Government of Great Britain has assumed some responsibility for book provision for the whole community."

British librarians are now taking a course of professional consolidation under the leadership of the library association, membership of which approaches 3000 said Mr. Kyte. With this organization various other sections have merged to coördinate its examinations, the speaker said. Included in this group is the County Librarians Association and the University and Research section. Through the medium of a School of Librarianship, Mr. Kyte said that educational work through direct instruction as well as correspondence classes has been carried out.

Its services to the librarian, and therefore to the community, the speaker said, were becoming more apparent as the school developed with the emergence of the profession from being the "dispised handmaid of the novel" to the position where it was acknowledged to be an essential part of the national life. One of the most encouraging facts about the library situation in England is that every county now has its system of libraries.

"It's no small thing to be able to say that all English people now have library facilities," Mr. Kyte declared. "This having been gained, the task of the British librarian is manifestly to improve the service and to educate the public." A scheme for linking cooperating libraries into larger groups which would center around the library of some regional metropolis where all these groups or regions can again look to a common center in the National Library for Students was outlined in the course of his address.

More Than Aspiration

"The scheme is more than an aspiration," Mr. Kyte asserted. "It is, in part at least, a fact, and the task of bringing it into operation will certainly now go on with that matter-of-fact, unhastening unresting energy that is characteristic of the English people."

The need for adequate budgetary provision for the library as a teaching instrument was outlined by Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. During an address on "The Emergence of the College Library," Mr. Wilson declared that the idea of library support by means of fees is "utterly untenable."

The librarian's task today does not end with the collecting and preserving of books, the librarian said, but rather should go on to instruct the student in the best use of them. The librarian not only must know how to use his materials as a teacher, the speaker said, but he must also assume this positive teaching function. Mr. Wilson remarked that it is the librarian's privilege to know the mind of the student and to help him enrich it.

Newspapers are especially dependent upon libraries, Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, told members of the business libraries section of the association at a meeting in Harkness Hall last evening. The special business librarian's calling is one that requires imagination as well as a trained mind and special knowledge, Mr. Wiley said.

"I cannot begin to tell you," he continued, "of the wide scope of usefulness of a good reference library to a newspaper of high standards. Perhaps you may think that journalists are know-it-alls, with history, philosophy, statistics, all indexed in their minds, but the truth is that they depend greatly upon libraries.

"I am told that in certain great libraries of the Old World one must make application a day in advance to obtain a book. A librarian in some countries might not understand how anyone could be in such a rush for information as to want it in a few minutes. You are doubtless at the other end of the scale in promptness. Modern business wants information quickly. Your special service to companies, organizations and banks is to know where reliable current information is obtainable, to be able to make it available.

Should Include Course

"Probably you, who are so well equipped in information, are better qualified than others to see that modern education should include a course in the use of reference sources. It is amazing at times to realize how many well-educated persons do not know where to look for information; what are the reliable and standard authorities. Newspapers are known to millions but the value of the best daily journals as a source of information is fully appreciated by only a small proportion of readers.

"I wish to make the distinction between the sensational newspaper and that which sincerely and ably attempts to give a day-by-day record of the worth-while news of the world. A business librarian is rarely called upon to supply the president of the company with facts about a notorious scandal. The librarian, however, is frequently asked where to obtain the latest statistics of some industry or the statement of some man of affairs on an important question. The newspapers can and should be used, I believe, more widely by those who work in your field."

The fallacy of making definite lists of books suitable for boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age was brought out by Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, literary editor of St. Nicholas magazine, in a talk on "The Tastes of the Teens" at a round-table discussion of young people's reading. "Now and again someone who is not a librarian asks for such a list," Miss Becker said, "but I wonder if they have quite forgotten what it was like to be young when they went through not one but a series of changes that left the reading tastes of one period as outgrown as last season's shoes.

"Almost anything can happen to one's reading habits during these four years. You may go into them hand-in-hand with Louisa Alcott and come out arm-in-arm with Bernard Shaw." Young people, the editor said, are "unconsciously preparing themselves for being grown up, while savoring to the full the experience of growing. Most people are apt to generalize only from remembered reading as to what youth prefers to read."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 Concert program.
5:15 Talk.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 The Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Concert program.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
7:45 Radio Party to Mae Clark.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour; Frances Langford, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Confucious"; Rondoliers Quartet; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 Forecasts; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:47 p. m.—Transoceanic relay to Australia.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems of Melody"; soloist; trio.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman.
6:02 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Ames 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Century Blue Jackets; drama; music.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "In a Japanese Garden"; Salon Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; Robert Simmons, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble: Electrio, space control theremin, fingerboard theremin and keyboard theremin; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, director.
10:00 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:15 "Keys and Keyholes," Horace L. MacDonald.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard talk.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:45 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Singing Postman."
5:38 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 Dancing Furriers.
5:45 Stylists Orchestra.
6:00 Benny Light and Mark Cook.
6:15 Baron Keys and Uncle Joe's Curio Shop.
6:30 "The Show Shop."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilser, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Players: "Curtain Time."
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 "Viennese Nights"; recorded.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story; sketch.
10:00 CBS, Dedicatory program of Station WHP, Harrisburg, Penna.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders," Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 Minute Men Orchestra.
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (261 meters-920 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (2650c-261m)

5:00 p. m.—Boothbay Harbor Musical Hour.
5:15 Old Orchard Beach program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Miss. Alberti, soprano.
5:55 Weather; Cape Cod program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Home Circle program.
7:15 Twilight program.
7:30 Weather; Murray von Hochberg and his orchestra.
8:00 WHDH Musicale; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Ann Leaf.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Vocal and piano.
7:30 Bill Rigley's Country Club Orchestra.
7:45 The Gumpers.
8:00 Fare-Seller singles; Tilden-Richards, Hunter-Kosshuh exhibition doubles, Longwood Cricket Club.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Helen Gilligan, soprano; Kathryn Parsons, songs; Show Boat Boys; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Marble Tournament.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Music

Modernists at Play

For fillip to the Pop concert of last evening in Symphony Hall, Arthur Fiedler introduced to Boston a suite drawn from the "Façade" of William T. Walton, composed to poems by Edith Sitwell. At the first performance of this music, five years ago in London, the poems were recited through a megaphone protruding from a curtain behind which played an orchestra consisting of flute and piccolo, clarinet and bass clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, violoncello and percussion. Last night there was no curtain, no megaphone and no reciter, and the four excerpts from the score had been scored for what appeared to be the conventional orchestra.

No doubt we should have appreciated the flavor of the music more with its original accessories; but we should not repine, for the "Tango," "Pasadoble," "Swiss Yodeling Song" and "Polka" were sufficiently amusing as we heard them. They show the modernists at play. They are full of sly humor, pointed wit, rhythmic jests, clever parody. They employ the sharp line, the brief phrase, the crossed rhythms, the atonal acidity, even a touch of jazz, to entertaining ends. They are not to be taken too solemnly, as the audience of last night quickly realized. The listeners applauded, indeed, until Mr. Fiedler repeated the "Polka."

Another seminovelty was the Weber "Concert Piece" in F minor for piano and orchestra, with J. M. Sanromá as soloist. Mr. Sanromá gave a brilliant performance of this rather uneven but virtuosic work, and was applauded loud and long by the audience.

Mr. Fiedler deserves the thanks of the public for his energy in introducing such new items as these into the Pops repertory. The next outstanding event of the season is the repetition next Monday evening of the "Request" program. The Pops will close an exceptionally successful year with the concert on the evening of July 4.

L. A. S.

Amended Primary Law in Effect Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The amended Primary Law, which becomes operative July 4, requires the Governor and Council to tabulate only votes for such candidates as have received "at least as many votes as would be required to place his or her name on the primary election ballot by petition." The requirement for nomination by petition is not less than one or more than 2 per cent of the entire vote cast for Governor within the division or district in which the candidate is to be voted for.

Under existing practice, tabulation is made of votes for candidates receiving as low as one vote and, if two candidates each receive a single vote, their presence is required in Augusta for voting off the tie. That situation arises in the minority party tickets where vacancies which are not filled through nominating petitions are cared for on primary election day by the writing in of names.

One effect of this law undoubtedly will be a more strenuous effort on the part of the Democratic organization to have all places on the primary ballot filled by petition. It will also reduce the likelihood of Republicans obtaining Democratic primary nominations. In order to obtain nomination in both parties, it apparently will be necessary under the new law for candidates to circulate simultaneously nomination papers for both primaries.

Court Upholds Bible Reading in Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 25—The right of the board of education to have the Bible read in public schools here "without note or comment," as provided in a statute originally passed in 1851, was affirmed in a decision handed down by the Appellate Division yesterday.

The decision, which was unanimous, was rendered without opinion. It affirmed the decision of Justice John Ford of the New York State Supreme Court, who dismissed the complaint in the case of Joseph Lewis, head of the Freethinkers' of America against the Board of Education, on the ground that it did not state facts "sufficient to constitute a cause of action." The complaint alleged that the Board of Education was not authorised to have the Bible read in the schools.

In holding that the plaintiff's allegations did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, a legal authority said, the Appellate Division upheld the old statute and sustained the right of the Board of Education to have the Bible read "without note or comment."

Community House Opened at Pittsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 25—Dedication of the Abby Lodge Community Building last night marked the successful ending of eight years of planning and effort. Four boys from the Pittsfield Vocational School received their graduation certificates as a part of the dedication program. These boys, with seven schoolmates, did all the carpentry work on the 30 by 60-foot building.

The Abby Lodge Community Association originated 10 years ago as a Sunday school, sponsored by the Federation of Churches and meeting in a tent. Later a permanent organization was formed and meetings were held in the homes of members, a practice which was continued until the long-held hopes of a community center were realized.

Opportunity for the vocational schoolboys to secure practical experience was seen in the project and last October the carpentry class, taught by Alfred T. Mandell Jr., began building forms for the concrete foundations. The boys worked until snow fell, when all outside woodwork was finished. In April they resumed work and now have completed the structure except for installation of a heating plant.

Music Camp Work Rushed for Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—A crew of nearly 200 men is rushing to completion a group of buildings for the Eastern Music Camp on Lake Messalonskee, in anticipation of the opening of the season on July 1. Registrations received represent every state as far south as Pennsylvania. The enrollment for this season will be limited to 150 students, and indications are that the capacity quota will be reached.

The student body will be made up of boys and girls who are outstanding in musical ability and character. Musical training under an expert faculty will be combined with a well-planned program of recreational features to carry through the eight weeks of the camp season.

A bowl-shaped amphitheater to seat 15,000 people and a concert stage are also under construction, and an extensive drainage system is being built. A promise has been secured from Walter Damrosch to be guest conductor for at least one concert during the summer, and other well-known conductors have been invited to appear at the camp's public events.

Boy Scouts Chosen For Trip Abroad

Two New England Boy Scouts were chosen yesterday for a trip to Germany on the Deep Water Scholarship Cruises for Region One, Sea Scouts. Raymond Dawson, of Newport, R. I. and Irving Skelton, of Norston, Conn. were selected as two of the four Scouts who will be guests of the operators of the Yankee Line in a cruise to Hamburg and Bremen and return this summer.

The awards, which were made by Alexander W. Moffat, Commodore, Sea Scouts, Region One, went to the two boys who had presented the most satisfactory evidence that they had put into practice the various requirements of the Scout service. Letters from those having a personal knowledge of the Scouts also were submitted.

Six other Scouts will be chosen under the same requirements to be guests of C. D. Mallory & Co., Inc., on cruises to the Dutch West Indies, Curaçao, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans, La., this summer. These awards, along with the other two for the German cruise, will be announced next Monday.

Ryan Nominated Motor Registrar

Morgan T. Ryan of Dorchester, assistant secretary to the Governor, was appointed Registrar of Motor Vehicles by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday. He succeeds Capt. George A. Parker, who resigned in March.

The appointee worked his way through college and law school as a chauffeur. He has never owned an automobile, though he has driven for 17 years. The machine he now drives is registered in his father's name. He graduated from law school in 1927, was admitted to the bar, and took up legal practice. He has been interested in Governor Ely's career since 1922, and campaigned actively for the Governor in the recent campaign. Since that time he has served in the Governor's office, attending to the official executive correspondence and supervising the clerical work of the office.

The appointment was first offered to Col. George S. Penney of Boston, chief of staff of the twenty-sixth division, who refused it. The Executive Council will consider the appointment at its regular meeting next Wednesday.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Renaissance in Hats

THERE was a time, I remember, when I allowed myself to despair of modern hats; and I despaired, as is the way with persons of my profession, in print. Looking fondly backward to the superb headgear of the seventeenth century, I could only trace in its descendants one long decline, leading down to the squalid timidity of our own day. But now I have begun to pluck up heart of hope, and I am almost ready to sing a palinode.

Perhaps it will seem that I am generalizing upon insufficient data, if I admit that my present optimism is based upon two rather trifling personal experiences. As to that, we shall see. Not long ago my wardrobe was enriched by the addition of about one dozen really majestic hats, that had been collected in various parts of the world by a contemporary poet of somewhat flamboyant taste. And only yesterday I was permitted—nay, I should have been almost forced, if that had been necessary—to wear a silk hat or "topper" on an occasion of academic pomp and circumstance. Now I submit that so long as the silk hat endures, however precariously, and continues to appear in public without being publicly smashed, there is ground for hope. So long as it remains possible for a man to wear one of my sombreros through the streets of an American city, without being either mobbed by an outraged populace or jailed as an obstructor of traffic, the glories of the hat may again revive.

How can I modestly describe the splendors of those twelve hats? For they themselves are not modest. They are audacious, aggressive, self-assertive. Three tam-o'-shanters there are among them, one of velvet such as Richard Wagner used to wear in his hours of inspiration, and the others of wool. These are quite unfit for publication, and I reserve them for my seasons of solitude, whether spent indoors or out. The remaining nine are good honest and manly hats, to which the public will have to accustom itself as best it can. One and all, they have very generous brims, ranging from four to six inches in width, some stiff and some flopping. In colors, contours, and materials they are such hats as kings might wear, if they had the courage; but kings have now become such meek little conformists that good hats like these are to be seen only on the heads of Mexican cowboys and a few other artists. When I walk down the street in one of them, I feel that I am a benefactor to my town, adding to its humor and joy, relieving its humdrum by a welcome touch of variety. The small boys enjoy them most, because they are the most intensely conventional of all human creatures; and next to these come the strait-laced young clerks of bank and counting-house, who feel obliged to walk a rather pitifully narrow path of respectability in matters sartorial. Of course they smile in as superior a fashion as they can manage; sometimes they laugh outright or make some audible jibe, but under it all I can easily discern a certain wistfulness. It is not that they envy my hats. They would not take two paces down the street under one of them, if given the chance. Yet it seems to cheer them to observe that one man, at least, has broken free from the tyrant of monotony that rules them, and wears what hats he pleases.

I would not have it understood that I wear these hats primarily as a service to mankind, or even as a minor declaration of independence. I wear them because I like them and they seem to suit me. And there is another reason, perhaps a bit more subtle. For the last ten years I have been wearing one hat continuously; and although it is a very fine hat indeed, and a far better one now than it was when I first purchased it in the Strand, I seem to be getting from it what the economist would call "diminishing returns." What I mean is that, whenever I put on that old hat, I seem at once to become the sort of person who has so long worn it; and although I feel that there is much to be said for that person, yet I could do with a little change in him now and then. A man with only one hat is too likely to become a man with one idea; but now there seems to be no reason why I should not be a man with at least thirteen ideas, upon which I may ring the changes almost indefinitely.

Yesterday, under the silk hat of which I have spoken, I certainly seemed to become for the time a different person—something of a harlequin and something of a dignitary. It is a strange thing that one article of apparel should suggest both of these characters, but the silk hat is really as full of paradoxes as a good magician can make it seem of white rabbits. Audacious it is, and yet eminently respectable. One sees it at the circus and one sees it in Threadneedle and Wall Streets. I remember that the mere sight of three silk hats, standing upside-down at the door of a director's office in an Oxford bank, once gave me such an overwhelming sense of financial solidity that I felt strongly inclined to transfer my account from a rival institution, but when I saw in the street just outside another silk hat that was obviously bobbing its frivolous way to a wedding, I decided to leave my small funds where they were. Observe, furthermore, that this hat is at once utterly absurd and utterly dignified. The hatter who invented it must certainly have been a man of genius, and with equal certainty he must have been the somewhat wild and irresponsible sort of hatter who is brought before us in "Alice in Wonderland." He produced a jest in headgear, and also a solemnity. His hat is ugly and beautiful at the same time; it is black as midnight and yet it glistens like the noonday, and its glossy smoothness is made of roughnesses. It capers with state and magnificence. I have seen it proud, like the famous hat that was brought to Wolsey in a state procession marching right across Europe from Rome to Paris, and I have seen it humble on the head of a London cabby. And what I like best about it is its manifest uselessness for any of the purposes proper to a hat. It does not shed either rain or sun, and one cannot use it more than once for a seat. It has a splendid inutility which places it at once with the purely charming and decorative things in the world, of which we have all too few.

If it were not for drawing this elementary discussion into waters somewhat too deep, I should like to suggest that the silk hat is remarkably symbolical of the complexity and contradictoriness in our own natures. But then all hats, for that matter, are symbolical, or at least representative, in spite of our recent effort to make them mean as little as possible. They show us for what we are, or at any rate for what we would be. If the times are dull and unimaginative, timorous, ruled by convention, then the hats will be so; but when we rise above ourselves, hats too aspire and effloresce. Of course I am well aware that there has long been current among us a sort of pseudo-democratic prejudice against all style whatsoever—a prejudice extending its sway far beyond headgear, to all raiment, to manners and courtesy, even to literary expression. But it is high time now for us all to learn that our choice can never lie between style and no style; we can only choose between styles good and bad—that is to say, between styles that are really expressive and those that are not. So far as hats are concerned, I shall henceforth try to choose and to wear expressive ones.

I speak of the hats of men alone, because it is for them only that I have some little hope. There are many of us who can remember the time when women's hats were as gorgeous as the hanging gardens of Nebuchadnezzar, but now for more than a decade they have been too dull and depressing to bear thinking of. I trace their decline from the moment when they began to imitate the hats of men, as they are still in some measure doing. Well then, let them continue to imitate, and as the model improves perhaps they will also. I base my hopes for the future upon the hats of men, which have always been, with the exception of a few brief intervals, far more splendid and audacious than women's hats. So long as the silk hat continues to be worn and so long as my newly acquired treasures are to be seen from time to time in my town, that hope has some foundation. One swallow cannot make a summer, but it is remotely possible that a dozen such hats as I have vaguely described may do something to bring in a renaissance. O. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Mary Ellen's Special Sunday

As Mary Ellen said, it seemed exactly like Sunday morning; that is, like all the other Sunday mornings in Caldermoor. And there were only two distinctly different types—either it rained or it didn't rain; but, whether it did or not, you had bacon and eggs for breakfast; you wore your Sunday frock if it didn't rain, and your other if it did. You tied your ha'penny into your handkerchief corner, put your star-card (for attendance marks) into your swing pocket; attended Sunday School morning and afternoon, and Chapel in the evening. Between services you might take a brief walk of five or six miles (if you wore your old shoes) through the valley woods or out over the moorland.

As you know already, there was nothing visibly unusual about the beginning of that particular Sunday in June, yet it proved to be a most memorable day for Mary Ellen MacFadden. The second she entered the Sunday School auditorium, she felt the difference. There was a suppressed agitation among the scholars. The Stringer twins, especially designed for the discipline of each other, had abandoned their customary pulling of pigtails and stealthy untying of hair ribbons, and sat bolt upright on the very edge of their bench, looking sage as owls and innocent as cherubs. Jane Binns had forgotten to compare the width of lace edging on her underskirt with that of Lucy Briggs, her neighbor. Her light gray eyes were focused upon the platform and described at intervals a small arc, curving from the brawny frame of the superintendent, alias Jimmie Thompson, the clogger, to the neat, black little body of the Reverend Appleyard Snorton, brushed and combed and shined up, trim as a coachman's buttons. Mr. Craig, the burly Scotsman who had preceded Mr. Snorton, having a household of children of his own and not a corner to which he could flee from their healthy and boisterous activities, never visited the Sunday School; but the new minister, fresh from the university and oozing progressive ideas, had made up his mind to neglect no opportunity for the development of that under-the-worsted contact with his parishioners which he felt it so desirable to establish. The children of the Sunday School were the choristers, church members and teachers of tomorrow, he reflected. And he sagged a trifle under the weight of their seventy-three little scutcheons which he felt himself especially ordained to preserve from worldly smudges.

To the worthy superintendent, he was unalloyed inspiration. Jimmie rang the attention bell with the fervor of an avenging angel. His face puffed out like a Bath bun, and the black pits of his eyes directed a penetrating gaze of distrust upon Janie Binns and Pretoria Pickles, exchanging used Christmas card ribbons under cover of an open hymn book. They colored like a pair of little lobsters plunged into boiling water, and looked uncomfortable enough to warrant suspicion of the most dastardly offense against organised society.

Having considerably appeased his hunger for recognition of authority, Jimmie jerked his short neck to a backward angle and raised a pious brow toward the motto on the wall behind him. What a long and arduous task it must have been for the painter—that elaborate pea-green scroll with its long-legged lettering, spreading itself prodigally over the first three-quarters of the wall space in a free-at-the-elbow execution of "ORDER IS HEAVE" and breathlessly adding, before running off the wall, "N'EFIRST-LAW." As a word puzzle it had always been more or less a success, but had modestly refrained from asserting its quite legitimate claim to a share of the credit which Jimmie Thompson smugly folded to his bosom for the fairly quiet state of the Hill Top Sunday School. And it always became quiet, after a little while. Of course, "Carrots" Laycock *would* let his penny roll all over the floor; and the Gregson baby *would* take an unpremeditated back somersalt through the bars of the long, slippery bench; and the Stringer twins *would* get in at least a couple of giggles; but finally order would reign, and everything would be almost as noiseless as the distorted letters themselves or the mouldy, irregular stains running out of them where the rain had leaked through the plaster. (There had always been a maintenance fund to cope with just such penetrations, but nothing in the shape of maintenance for the fund itself.)

On Mary Ellen, who had not the slightest conception of the origin of the familiar sentence, it had exactly the same effect of the unknowable as the "Excalibur" of King Arthur or the "Eat Me" of Alice's little cake. And always she had in some confused manner considered it related to the experience of Belshazzar. She was comparing the V with the E succeeding it and arguing to herself, first that the V was longer but looked shorter because it had a point, and second that the E was really longer but looked shorter because of the curving of the scroll; when the Reverend Mr. Snorton suddenly rose to his feet, opened the Bible on the desk and, pointing to Mary Ellen, exclaimed in his clear, Oxford diction.

"Little girl with the red hair ribbon, wouldn't you like to come up here and read for me?"

Mary Ellen opened her mouth and looked awkward. Polly Turner, who sat beside her, pinched her arm and whispered: "Don't look so gaumless! Go on up!" So, Mary Ellen went on up. The Bible lay open at the 103d Psalm—one of her favorites.

She forgot the new minister, the superintendent, the seventy-two staring little faces, the dogmatic wall, and walked into the cadenced lines of the loved poem as a gardener slips into the terraces which his hands have cultivated. She rolled into the tumbling rhythm of "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me," and tenderly lingered over the poignant, "For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone." Her thin voice (brutally dubbed a "light-colored tremble" by her brother Willie) swelled and contracted in sheer ecstasy; and it was with a tiny choking sob that she came to the end and made her curtsey to the Reverend Appleyard. She did not know what he was saying, but she knew he looked rather pleased; and she went back to sit by Polly with a kind of "I told you so" feeling. It was a different sort of Sunday.

Vesper

Against the foothills' purpling drop
The village sprawls with sleepy eyes
While sunset torches, flaring high,
Kindle the reaches of the skies.

From laureled heights a wether-bell
Is tinkling through the golden haze,
And distant mountains bare their heads
In snowy silence that is praise.

PEARL RINGE CROUCH.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Grandpa and Baby. From a Painting by George Jacobidis

GRANDPA is ever the willing victim! Whether he is intrusted to tide baby over a thunderstorm of energetic protest, or whether baby gets hold of grandpa's mustache and pulls it with gleeful chuckles, unconscious of any impropriety, grandpa enjoys it all. Watch the chubby face and fingers; notice how complacently and deliberately baby goes about everything he does.

Mr. George Jacobidis, a Greek artist, has been rightly called "The Child Painter." Genial, kind, with a tender love for children, he knows how to paint them in all their moods. A native of Mytilene, an island of the Ægean, Mr. Jacobidis early went to Athens where he studied under the painter Lytras and the sculptor Drosis. His studies were completed in Munich, where he eventually became professor of the Academy of Fine Arts. Many years later he was appointed professor and director of the School of Fine Arts in Athens. He is also an honorary director of the high school.

Mr. Jacobidis is well known as a portrait and genre painter. Galleries which have acquired his works are those of Wiesbaden, Leipzig, Zürich, Trieste and the Pinakothek of Athens. He is the holder of many prizes, awarded him at international exhibitions; and is also a member of the Academy of Athens, having been honored with the "Aristeion of Letters and Art," a Government award.

Amid the Australian Hills

The road was glided where the sun touched the white dust which powdered it. Long-leafed gum trees, with mottled limbs, wove delicate shadows with the glancing sunbeams. The limpid notes of a mountain thrush rose from the whispering silence, while the rustle of elfin voices in the undergrowth droned a lazy accompaniment. The aroma of gum leaves, and that elusive perfume which belongs to the bushland alone, breathed on the balmy air.

A faintly marked track, winding up the hillside, beckoned one along its shady path. Wrens and numerous small birds twittered constantly by the way, an occasional gorgeous butterfly flittered past. Feathery grasses, caressed by soft zephyrs, brushed against trailing blackberry branches that at once tangled the unwary wanderer and tempted him with luscious black clusters of fruit. A whip-bird's clear call sounded startlingly loud; a rabbit, scuttling away, frightened upon the wing a flock of green parrots. Coarse bracken fern grew everywhere, and near the top of the mount a cluster of dark pines stood sentinel. In the distance on the hilly stretches were scattered townships, a few odd houses, a glimpse of water, with beyond, just visible, the ocean itself merging into the blue dome of the heavens on the horizon line.

Descending the valley, the white-backed leaves of musk twinkled in the breeze and other graceful trees mingled with the gums. The tinkle of bell-birds calling and the crystal song of falling waters drifted from a myriad of cool gullies. Great tree-ferns, with long drooping fronds, grew in lavish profusion. Stag horn clung to their brown trunks and smothered logs that lay amidst a hundred lacy ferns, while maidenhair, knee deep, covered the banks and trailed in the shining stream.

Over its rocky bed the water danced, foaming into a white cascade, scrambling and tumbling a flash of rainbow lights down a sudden fall, then slipping into quiet pools and meandering gently through the surrounding beauty mirrored in its depths. The lilt of a thousand winsome thoughts dwelt in its murmuring, mysterious singing, as it lost itself in the flickering shadows. Clambering along the mossy edges, where it twisted and turned, new loveliness unfolded about it. A brilliant plumed bird, with scarlet crest, poised for a moment to drink. Timid lyre birds, fashioning their quaint dancing mounds, with a low whistle of warning hid themselves away. Alarmed, a kangaroo hopped swiftly through the densely-growing brush.

A forest giant, fallen on one side, offered a resting-place to ponder the surrounding vistas. Here you might float on gauzy wings of music and perfume, close to the heartbeat of nature, far from the noisy world of men. The sunshine painted each glade with witchery and made a dainty picture, which echoed in the sweet, unusual notes of shy songsters that haunted this peaceful sanctuary. Through the many different greens of moving foliage shimmered sparklings of water.

Turning from the watercourse and climbing higher, gradually the gullies receded, and once more fenced in paddocks and the excited barking of a sheep dog at work broke their spell. A fat pony, with two children on his back, ambling toward a distant farmhouse, passed by. Magpies warbled their evensong and cattle moved lowing down the homeway. The wood smoke curled far into a sunset sky and the hills lay dreaming.

The Beginning of Authorship

One autumn I found myself a pupil at the Institute Breidenstein at Grenchen. We were about ninety boys. It was there that I found the first teacher who understood me. The old game of chance of teacher understanding pupil! This man understood me. He taught German. I don't know when he first praised my composition; but he threw something into my soul that caught fire. Suddenly, ambition took the place of indifference. There were still a few boys with grades higher than mine. I caught up with them, with one after another, until there remained only one. With him I wrestled a whole year for the palm as to who wrote the better composition. Finally I won. It was a childish game in which application had more to do with the final result than real talent. It was, nevertheless, an early chapter in the making of a writer. . . .

Hardly had I taken up residence at Goeschenen when I was elected to the County Council. It was a chance election. My father had been proposed and had declined. I was elected in his stead. How important the young man thought himself to be! Then came the first official duties. In the early time of my councilorship occurred the dedication of the monument to the builder of the Gotthard tunnel. On this occasion I recited a poem of my making and made my first speech. A kind friend published the poem in a newspaper, and from then on I ventured, from time to time, to send to the same newspaper other poems and pieces of prose. They were accepted and published. Outwardly, this was the beginning of the path to authorship. . . .

In 1892 I took part in a contest offered by a Swiss family newspaper. I sent in my novel, "Kampfe" (Struggles), my first story of any length, and received first prize. Into this tale were woven all kinds of events, some I had myself experienced, others I had been told of, and still others were pure imagination. This fabric could not have withstood serious criticism. All the softness of the still unripe youth was evident in this novel. Its heroes had something theatrical. —From ERNST ZAHN'S "How I Became a Writer"—"Wie ich Schriftsteller wurde." (Translated for The Christian Science Monitor.)

Joyful Reformation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERIOD of compulsory reformation does not always appear to be a time for rejoicing. It is different with one who undergoes reformation willingly. The Master did not compel, but tenderly invited, all to come and find peace and healing; and this invitation stands today, just as tender, just as compassionate, as when it was spoken.

One turning to God must turn of his own free will; and at the moment the desire for reformation wells up in his heart he may begin to rejoice. However low he may have sunk in his own self-respect or the esteem of others, the process of reformation may be a joyful experience. Indeed, if the time spent in the contemplation of past sins, and in self-condemnation for those sins, were devoted to the demonstration of present good, much would be accomplished towards the salvation of humanity.

In the nineteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel we have a striking example of joyful reformation. We read that Zacchæus was the chief of the publicans, and very rich; and, from the murmurings of those around him when Jesus announced his intention of abiding at the publican's house that day, we may conclude that he was no better liked than his fellow publicans. But Christ Jesus discerned the receptive thought, and Zacchæus joyfully responded to his call. Indeed, who was so ready to be reformed as Zacchæus? Here were no regretful looks turned upon the past, no false sense of self-condemnation for the sins he may have committed, and no fear of the angry opinions which were being voiced around him. With childlike humility he stood forth and made his declaration. He would restore fourfold whatever he had taken "by false accusation," and half of his goods he would give to the poor. With the gracious words of Jesus ringing in his ears, one can picture with what eager joyfulness he put his promise into action.

Today Christian Science makes its tender appeal to all mankind, and offers salvation not only from sin, but also from sickness and inharmony of every sort. On page 356 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Does God create a material man out of Himself, Spirit? Does evil proceed from good? Does divine Love commit a fraud on humanity by making man inclined to sin, and then punishing him for it?" And on page 304 she emphatically says of man: "The perfect man—governed by God, his perfect Principle—is sinless and eternal." These self-evident truths need no elucidation; yet one may ask, How is it that man seems to be a sinner, and how can one cast off and forget one's past sinfulness immediately and with rejoicing?

Man, the spiritual idea of God, has no sinfulness; and the sin and suffering which seem to operate in human existence are the effects of a mistaken sense of man, a belief that he is both spiritual and physical. So-called mortal man has personalized evil, accepting it as real, powerful, and belonging to men, thus saddling humanity with burdens which can be removed only by gaining a true sense of God and the real man. Take, for example, the very young child who has given way to a fit of temper. When he comes to himself, how completely he casts off the error which has held him! "I'm good now," he declares with conviction; and he immediately begins to demonstrate this by joyful obedience, his radiant smiles and happy chatter bearing eloquent witness to his positive sense of goodness. For him, past misdeeds have ceased to exist. So can each individual who is weary of sinful habits and longs to know God take heart and assure himself that he is in reality good now, as perfect as man's divine Principle, Love.

The same blessed assurance is for the sick and sorrowful, the poor and downtrodden. Man, God's idea, is glad, free, whole, and rich in spiritual ideas. Goodness, purity, holiness, harmony, wisdom, intelligence—the very nature of God Himself—are forever bestowed upon man, the divine image and likeness; for we read in the Bible that "whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." So the one who has looked upon himself as a sinner has nothing to cast off but false belief. Zacchæus stopped believing himself a sinner, and immediately began to practice honesty and justice. The little child stops believing himself naughty, and proves himself good. Similarly, the one who is bowed beneath a weight of remorse and self-condemnation can turn completely to the infinite God, who is Love, Principle, Mind, and so gain the true sense of God and man; and thus he will find that reformation may be not only joyful but instantaneous.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Reformación gozosa

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN período de reformación obligatoria no siempre parece ser un tiempo de gozo. Es cosa distinta para alguien que se reforma voluntariamente. El Maestro no forzaba a nadie sino invitaba cariñosamente a todos a que viniesen a encontrar paz y curación, y esta invitación aun persiste, con la misma ternura, con la misma compasión que cuando él la pronunció.

Uno que se dirije a Dios debe de hacerlo de su propia voluntad, y en el momento en que el deseo de reformación se despierta en su corazón puede empezar a alegrarse. Por muy bajo que haya caído en su propia estimación o en la de los demás, el proceso de reformación puede ser una experiencia gozosa. Hasta se puede decir que si el tiempo perdido en la contemplación de pecados pasados y en la condenación propia a causa de estos pecados fuera dedicado a la demostración del bien presente, mucho se podía llevar a cabo hacia la salvación de la humanidad.

En el capítulo 19 del Evangelio de San Lucas tenemos un ejemplo notable de reformación gozosa. Leemos que Zaqueo era "el principal de los publicanos, y era rico" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera), y a juzgar de las murmuraciones de aquellos que le rodeaban, cuando Jesús anunció su intención de quedarse en la casa del publicano aquel día, se puede deducir que no estaba mejor visto que los demás publicanos. Pero Cristo Jesús discernió su mentalidad receptiva, y Zaqueo respondió con alegría a su llamada. ¡Y quién más dispuesto que Zaqueo para ser reformado! Aquí no había miradas lastimeras hacia el pasado, no sentido erróneo de condenación propia por los pecados que podía haber cometido, y no miedo de las opiniones airadas pronunciadas a su alrededor. Con humildad infantil se adelantó haciendo sus declaraciones. Iba a devolver el cuatro tanto de lo que había tomado fraudulentamente, y la mitad de sus bienes iba a dar a los pobres. Con las palabras de Jesús llenas de gracia aun sonando en sus oídos, bien se puede imaginar con cuánta alegría cumpliría con su promesa.

Hoy día la Ciencia Cristiana invita cariñosamente a todo el mundo y ofrece salvación no sólo de pecado sino también de enfermedad y de discordia de toda clase. En la página 356 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "¿Crea Dios a un hombre material de su misma substancia, el Espíritu? ¿Procede el mal del bien? ¿Comete el Amor divino un fraude contra la humanidad haciendo al hombre propenso a pecar, y después castigándole por ello?" Y en la página 304 dice enfáticamente del hombre: "El hombre perfecto—gobernado por Dios, su Principio perfecto—es sin pecado y eterno." Estas verdades evidentes no necesitan explicación; sin embargo se puede preguntar ¿Cómo pasa que el hombre parezca ser pecador, y como puede uno deshacerse y olvidarse de sus pecados inmediatamente y con alegría?

El hombre, la idea espiritual de Dios, no es pecaminoso, y el pecado y el sufrimiento que parecen prevalecer en la existencia humana son los efectos de un concepto erróneo del hombre, una suposición que es tanto espiritual como corpóreo. Lo que llamamos hombre mortal ha personificado el mal, aceptándolo como real, poderoso y perteneciente a los hombres, de tal manera agobiando la humanidad con cargas que se pueden quitar sólo ganando un concepto verdadero de Dios y del hombre. Toma, por ejemplo, a un niño muy pequeño que ha cedido a un ataque de mal humor. Cuando vuelve en sí, ¡cuán completamente se deshace del error que le dominaba! "Soy bueno ahora," declara con convicción e inmediatamente empieza a demostrarlo por obediencia feliz, sus sonrisas radiantes y su charla alegre atestiguando elocuentemente su comprensión positiva de lo que es ser bueno. Para él travesuras pasadas han dejado de existir. De la misma manera todo individuo que está cansado de sus costumbres pecaminosos y anhela conocer a Dios puede animarse en la seguridad que realmente es bueno ahora, tan perfecto como el Principio divino del hombre, el Amor.

La misma seguridad bendita es para los enfermos y afligidos, los pobres y oprimidos. El hombre, la idea de Dios, es feliz, libre, sano y rico en ideas espirituales. Bondad, pureza, santidad, harmonía, sabiduría, inteligencia—la misma naturaleza de Dios—están otorgadas para siempre al hombre, imagen y semejanza divina, porque leemos en la Biblia que "todo lo que Dios hace, eso será perpetuo: sobre aquello no se añadirá, ni de ello se disminuirá." Por lo tanto aquél que se ha considerado pecador, no tiene que deshacerse de más que de su concepto erróneo. Zaqueo dejó de considerarse pecador, e inmediatamente empezó a practicar honrades y justicia. El niño pequeño deja de considerarse travieso y prueba que es bueno. De la misma manera aquél que está agobiado bajo la carga de remordimientos y condenación propia puede dirigirse sin reserva al Dios infinito, que es Amor, Principio, Mente, y ganar así la comprensión verdadera de Dios y del hombre, y encontrará que la reformación puede ser no sólo gozosa sino instantanea.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Anticipation

You give me a book,
What shall I find there?

Silver-winged thought-birds with ruby eyes,
Scintillating words in a glittering whirlwind
Of frost painted leaves,
Word intaglios of amethyst and tourmaline,
Or
Words that are running like water
Over dark stones?
Words that are changing as clouds change,
Shapes that are shapeless and formless,
Ever forming again
In pulsing song?

A new book—
What shall I find there?
Crystals with sharp-cut facets,
Or rhythms endless, yet ending
In harmonies?
You give me a book—

—AUDREY WURDEMANN, in "The House of Silk."

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Junior Forest Rangers of Wisconsin

WHAT boy has not thrilled to the life of the Forest Rangers, that band of hardy "tree protectors" which traverses miles of leaf-strewn forest trails or, from a lofty lookout high above the surrounding territory, watch alertly to catch the first faint smoke of a smoldering fire.

To know the trees by name, how to estimate their diameter and height, or even to plant tiny trees as his mother plants beautiful flowers in her garden, may be the dream of many a boy who loves the woods, the fields and shy, wild forest creatures. Perhaps he has longed to make an Indian wigwam and sleep out under the stars, and in the fresh, dewy morning, cook his breakfast of bacon and "twist stick" bread over a fire kindled by flint and steel.

All these things are being done by the Junior Forest Rangers of Wisconsin, an organization established under the direction of the state university at Madison. And what an interesting, important work it is! To study and participate in the upbuilding of the forests, to render service to the state and nation by conserving and protecting natural resources, to learn courage, self-reliance and the joy of living in the open, to recognize the tracks of animals and the songs of birds, these are happy experiences for any boy or girl.

It is said that the best place to learn a foreign language is in its native country. So to learn the language of trees one should study them in their native setting, the forest. That is what the Junior Forest Rangers do. Starting out in their checkered woodsman's shirts on which is sewed the Ranger emblem—a little green cloth pine tree—they band into clubs of five or more under the guidance of a local leader. An appropriate name is chosen for the club and the officers are called by names used in lumber camps or other outdoor organizations. Instead of a leader they have a "Strawboss," the president may be called "Foreman" and the secretary, "Johnny Inkslinger." A collection of amusing old ballads favored by "lumberjacks" has been compiled for ranger use.

Four Orders

Any Wisconsin boy from 12 to 21 years may be a Junior Ranger if he will agree to help carry out the purpose of the organization. The work is divided into four orders covering a year each with suitable awards for the accomplishment of the required courses. The orders are Forestcrafter, Planter, Woodsman and Cruiser.

A boy who completes all four orders should be as much at home in the forest as an experienced "lumberjack." On his woodsman's shirt he may wear four emblems in the order of their award. For the Forestcrafter a maple leaf, symbolizing the virtues of one of America's most loved trees; for the Planter the oak leaf, emblem of strength and hardiness; an ax for the Woodsman to represent the hardy virtues of pioneers in conquering the wilderness; and last, though not least, a boot, emblem of a Cruiser.

Each order has a definite course of study, but all include the important work of fire protection. Someone has said that the original forest resources of America would have built a board walk a mile wide to the moon. Less than half of this timber now remains, which makes the work of fire protection even more imperative. All Junior Forest Rangers help to reduce the fire hazard by taking proper precaution with camp fires to prevent spreading and by extinguishing them completely before leaving. They are also keenly alert that similar precautions are practiced by others.

The Forestcrafter

The Forestcrafter learns to identify trees by the bark, bud and foliage, and he plants 300 seedlings furnished by the state nursery. A record book is kept of the planting, the weather and soil conditions, amount of vegetation and growth of the seedlings. He learns also state and national forest resources, the effects of forests on stream flow and wild life, the manifold uses of wood and some good substitutes for it. He is taught to make a "Biltmore stick" and a simple hypsometer to estimate the height and diameter of trees, and to read books and bulletins on forestry and outdoor life.

For optional work, the Forestcrafter learns to build fires for a purpose, such as cooking, quick fire for coals or back log fire for the night. He is taught to make "twist stick" bread in the open, determine directions by a watch, tell the age of trees by the annual rings, or make a bow and arrows with which he can shoot 300 feet and keep three arrows in the air at one time.

To the Planter, the planting of seedlings and nursery work are the outstanding requirements. Making a nursery bed, planting a windbreak at home or assisting in planting seedlings in a park or fair grounds are all recorded in a report book. Another requirement of this order is a talk to a school group or at a public gathering on some phase of the planting work. The Planter is encouraged also to make an Indian tepee and sleep in the open for five consecutive nights with a fellow ranger, either under canvas or in a lean-to by himself.

The Woodsman, now in his third year, should feel quite familiar with the forest. This course includes tying at least 10 kinds of knots that are ordinarily used in the woods, such as the timberhitch, bowline, square, catspaw hitch and sheepshank. A Woodsman learns to pace distances with reasonable accuracy, how to "clean and thin" a woodlot, and to make a collection of tree fruits, butterflies or moths. Optional lessons embrace sleeping in the open, building bird houses for the home grounds, making a wigwam, Indian bath and a totem pole.

The Cruiser

The work of the Cruiser is to estimate stands of timber. In old logging days a Cruiser, sometimes called a "landlooker," was a most romantic character whose judgment was greatly respected. The Ranger is taught to determine the contents of standing trees by estimating the number of logs in the tree, and the board feet contents of a pile of logs. He is able to discuss the methods employed in preserving timber, the importance of proper seasoning, and he learns to sharpen forest tools.

In addition, the Cruiser continues to make plantings and encourages other boys to join the army of tree protectors and planters. He must be able to draw off-hand a map of the State and place roughly the fire districts, with the headquarters of the fire wardens. In case a forest fire should get beyond his control, he must know what to do.

Wisconsin believes that the education of youth in forest lore and protection will greatly advance the cause of forestry. It has adopted the slogan "Have boys and trees grow up together."

M. W.

Treasure Hunt, You See Him in the Bow of a Canoe on Long Lake, Surveying the Camp Beach. In the Upper Left Corner Is a Group of Canoes Beached During a Camping Trip.

Lying on Summer Sands in the Center of This Group of Maine Camp Pictures, David Seems to Be Inviting You to Recall the Sunsets Beyond the White Mountains, as They Are Reflected in the Lake Above Him, and to Anticipate the Delights of Further Marshmallow Roasts Like the One Pictured Below. There He Is, Facing the Fire in the Right Foreground. Above the Sketch of the End of the

The "Strawboss" Interprets the Story That Every Stump Has to Tell.

Treasure Seekers

How It Began

FROM the tip of his toes to the top of his tousled head David was all excitement. For out of 50 boys in the Maine summer camp, he alone had been intrusted with the secret of a certain treasure destined for discovery that very night.

Ever since the morning swimming period, rumors of buried treasure had been afloat. In "quiet hour" after dinner, as the boys lay silently upon their cots and the chipmunks ran undisturbed in the grove between the tents, many letters home had mentioned a mysterious document washed up on the beach that morning.

It appeared that a bottle had been seen bobbing gayly in the ripples—not just an ordinary bottle either—oh no! —something much more significant! It was obviously antique. On the hot sands of the beach a piece of brick bark had soon been extracted from it. Spread out before astonished and sparkling eyes this revealed a crude plan which left little doubt that a certain point on a near-by island was indicated. And at that point was a clearly marked cross! What else could that mean but treasure? There was only one thing to do—to paddle over, as soon as possible, and dig.

And so it happened that while the sunset was still red behind the blue distances of the White Mountains and a wisp of cloud veiled the summit of Mount Washington itself, a line of canoes slipped out from the shadowy bank of Long Lake.

A Secret Visit

Barely in time to escape observation, another canoe had glided silently and alone over the water and was now drawn up among overhanging bushes at the edge of the island. Two councilors and a boy lost no time in brushing through the woods to a little beach which they had already visited secretly earlier in the day.

A large wooden box now rested snugly in a hole they had dug for it in the sand.

"Come on, David!" whispered one of the councilors. "Here are the marshmallows. Be sure to curl up comfortably, for it may be a little while before they see the mound."

"All right," said the boy, settling down in the somewhat confined space. "Don't forget to leave an air hole at one corner!"

"And don't you forget to heave up the lid and jump out like a Jack-in-the-box the very moment anyone scrapes the sand off the lid!"

Prying Spades

In a few minutes the silence of the evening was shattered by the crackling of sticks and the joyful whoops of the treasure hunters as they began their search, a search which was early rewarded, for the mound of sand was quickly recognized by a group which had landed immediately in front of it, and their shouts soon drew the rest of the party to the spot.

As soon as prying spades struck the lid of the buried box, it was thrown upward and out sprang David, like a Jack-in-the-box, with the toothsome treasure raised above his head.

A merry fire was soon blazing and the smell of roasting marshmallows filled the air. Now and then a shower of golden sparks would rush up, to mingle for an instant with the twinkling silver of the stars. In contrast to the warm glow on the beach, the shadows in the woods and over the water seemed to thicken and crowd more closely around. The lugubrious cry of a loon silenced the cheerful clamor of voices for a moment. From far away over the lake came the notes of "taps" at another camp. A cool breeze began to stir.

Leaning against a log at the edge of the beach, David and one of the councilors looked out over the dark water.

"Supposing it had been real treasure," said the boy, "wouldn't that have been fun?"

"Why yes, of course it would," answered his friend. "But really I don't believe we should have enjoyed it any more than this, anyway. Don't you think it's the searching for treasure that's the real fun, after all?"

"Yes, I suppose it is," agreed David thoughtfully. "I love exploring places. Wasn't it fun going up the Crooked River the first time? And that trip when we slept under the canoes by Sebago Lake when it started to rain—" His voice trailed off into silence. Presently he went on— "I was just thinking that if treasure seeking is really hunting up interesting things anywhere we happen to be, why don't you and I do some exploring together now and then when camp is over?"

"Why that would be fine. We'll be two treasure seekers—and my old roadster can be our exploration ship!"

"And instead of breechloaders we can use our cameras for all the shooting we need to do!"

A loud hissing drew attention to the fact that the fire was being extinguished. Already spades and paddles were being put back in the canoes.

"Let's plan to make our first voyage to Nova Scotia," suggested David eagerly. "We could drive round from here and take the boat back to Boston."

"That's a good idea. We'll do it," agreed his friend. "But first of all bed begins to look good to me now and we have to paddle back across the lake. Come on, let's go!"

D. M.

(To Be Continued.)

Footwork in Lawn Tennis

By A COACH

"IS IT really necessary to think about what our feet are doing?" How often the tennis coach is asked this surprised question during the year by beginners, and not only by beginners, because many adults have spoilt their play to some degree by ignoring one of the most important points of the game.

Rene Lacoste, the famous French star, has answered this question in the following remark: "The secret of champions lies in their footwork." And he adds, "The good player should succeed in adjusting his steps instinctively in order to be correctly placed for striking the ball."

The player who would "adjust his steps instinctively" will have to give much thought to what his feet are doing before he can hope to become a champion. Footwork is really weight control, and it is well known that to drive hard and accurately, and to be able to stay the course in a long match, it is necessary to throw the whole weight of the body into the shot.

The next point to remember is to take the weight of the body off the heels (and so onto the toes or ball of the foot) the whole time the ball is in play, no matter whether you, your partner, or opponent is actually receiving the ball.

Another essential point is to keep moving the whole time, otherwise it is impossible to retrieve a swift ball driven far out to the side of the court. Many boys and girls stand rooted to the ground after they have made a good shot, watching their ball—with well-deserved appreciation perhaps—regardless of the fact that they ought to be getting ready for the next shot.

It is highly important when moving forward as the ball is hit to use the left foot on the forehand and the right foot on the backhand drives, remembering never to step away in driving across the court.

Another point which is overlooked is that the position of the feet must vary according to the angle of the shot to be played. The feet should be at right angles to the flight of the approaching ball as the racket is swung back. It has been noticed how often feet are placed in exactly the same position for a ball driven down the court as for one driven at a wide angle across it, which, of course, is entirely wrong.

Good footwork is essential in volleying. In the doubles game, the player at the net is helped by keeping his feet moving slightly during the service to prevent him from sticking to the ground when a lightning ball whizzes by. It is also much easier to volley well if the whole body (including the feet) moves with the shot. Players at the net will often find it helpful to bend the knees when waiting, as it takes the weight of the body off the heels.

You cannot be too particular about placing your feet correctly before the service. The rule of right angles to the flight of the ball applies here. Before commencing to serve always see that your feet are placed in the correct way until it becomes a habit, and you do it naturally.

Once the footwork has been thoroughly attended to the young player will be able to turn his attention to other fascinating points of the game, but footwork should first be mastered.

Jolly Outdoor Games

NUMBER CHANGE: All the players, except one, stand in a circle and number themselves one, two three, four, etc. The one who is "It" stands in the middle of the circle and calls out any two numbers he may desire. The numbers called must exchange places and while they are trying to do so "It" slips into one of the vacant places. If "It" gets there before the player, they exchange places and the game goes on as before. If "It" fails to get a place he must call again.

RING MASTER: Those taking part stand in a hopping position rather closely together. A circle is drawn around them. At a given signal each player tries to push others out of the circle. As soon as a player gets one foot outside of the circle he is out of the game. Any player who puts both feet on the ground or who falls down must withdraw from the circle. The one who remains longest is the master of the ring.

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
THE CAMPING SEASON ALWAYS STARTS SOME DRAKEVILLE DUCKS TO OTHER PARTS,
2.
AND, WITHOUT BOASTING, LET ME SAY WE SIMPLY RISE AND FLY AWAY.
3.
WE TAKE NO OUTFIT; WHEN WE FEED, THE MARSH SUPPLIES THE FOOD WE NEED.
4.
OUR ONLY TASK WHEN CAMPING ENDS IS TO FLY BACK TO HOME AND FRIENDS.

Mail Bag

Oporto, Portugal

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been reading the Mail Bag and am very interested in it, so I think I also will send in a letter.

Although I live in Portugal I am an American boy. In Oporto they have very clumsy ox carts and in a small town near here they still have horse cars.

I belong to the British Boy Scouts Association. I collect butterflies and moths and should be very pleased to exchange some Portuguese ones for some of other countries. I am 13 years old and should like to correspond with boys of my age.

Caleb D.

Newtonville, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

My home is in Newtonville, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. Newton is quite a large city, and is still growing. It is primarily a residential section, although there are a few small factories in Upper and Lower Falls.

I am a senior in Newton High School. No doubt you have heard something about this school, as it is quite well known in parts of the United States for the great variety of subjects it offers to its pupils.

The school has three large buildings with three floors to each building. They are known by the pupils as buildings 1, 2 and 3. The room numbering is at first rather difficult to grasp, but one eventually finds that Room 2209 means that the room is in Building 2, on the second floor, 9 being the room number on that floor.

There are so many girls and boys in the school that it is impossible for them all to have lunch in the cafeteria at the same time, so the lunches are divided into a, b, and c lunch.

You are allowed five minutes to travel from class to class. This is plenty of time, unless the weather is so bad that it is necessary to go through the tunnels. The tunnels are like Boston during the Christmas shopping season, and it is impossible to hurry very much!

I mustn't forget to mention our gymnasium. It is the pride of our hearts. Each pupil has a locker and dressing room of his own, and everyone is supposed to take a shower after the gym work.

There are tennis courts, hockey fields, a baseball diamond, and other athletic sections. A new cement stadium has just been completed on the boys' field, so many of the games between our school and other schools are held here.

There are many more things I could tell you about our school and the Newtons, but I guess I had better not this time.

I am 18 years old, and I should like to hear from friends all over the world—the more the merrier, and I promise to answer them all.

Edna R.

Montevideo, Uruguay, So. America

Dear Editor:

Although I have been reading the Monitor for several years I have never paid much attention to the Mail Bag. A few days ago I picked up an old Monitor from April 24, 1930, and happened to read the letters under the title, "An Adventure in Friendship." The letter which made me start was from Albert A., Montevideo. Is it possible, dear Editor, to trace that address now—one year after the letter has been published? In case it should be possible, please forward the inclosed letter.

My country is Switzerland, but for nearly three years I have been in Uruguay and enjoy being here.

My hobby is plant propagation or gardening as a whole, and I should be very glad to correspond with anyone interested in this field. It would please me to exchange snapshots or sketches of gardens.

I am also very much interested in customs of foreign countries, and I shall be glad to tell anyone who is interested in it, what I know about the Uruguayan "gaucho" with his "mate" and horse, or the mud ranch with the never-missing ombu (a very picturesque tree), or about plant and animal life.

Letters may be written in either English, German, French or Spanish. I am one of the "over 20's."

With greetings to the Editor and all Mail Baggers,

Paul G.

[So you see a copy of the Monitor may be vigorous and useful when it is a year old! We were pleased to be able to forward Paul G.'s letter.—Ed.]

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have ever written to someone whom I have never seen, but I feel that through reading the Mail Bag I know you and the rest of the Mail Baggers as well as I do those whom I see every day.

No doubt you have received many letters from the city in which I have lived all of the nineteen years of my life—Milwaukee—so I need not reiterate all of its charm.

We have here some of the most beautiful natural parks in the middle West, a very complete museum, and some very interesting and historical buildings. A great statue of Leif Ericson, the first man who landed on the shores of Lake Michigan, stands on our lake shore, overlooking a splendid drive along the lake front. A magnificent bay can be seen from high bluffs commanding the lake, and beaches dot the shore, spreading from one end of the city to the other.

I should very much like to hear from other girls from any part of the world, because I believe that none of us can have too many friends.

Margaret L.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Esther H. (13), Buxton, Derby, Eng.

Ilse L. (14), Berlin, Germany.

Betty S. (14), Sydney, Australia.—Interested in reading, swimming and hockey. Studying French.

Janet M. (17), Wilmington, Calif.—Interested in designing, stamps, animals and sports.

Elizabeth G. (18), Worcester, Mass.—Especially from England, Africa and Holland.

Mary S., Hobart, Tasmania.

Alice H., Stockport, England.—(Thank you for sending the verses, Alice.—Ed.)

For Boys

Reinhold H., Gunther H., Hans-Ulrich K. and Kurt N. (18), all of Bunzlau, Schlesien, Germany.

Jean L. (18), Evreux, France.—From Boy Scouts, especially from England.

Boys take to our wash clothes like ducks to water.

And the clothes take to water the same way. To stock up for the Summer, we suggest Wash Suits of linen, repp, khaki and sergine, in bright Summery colors, sizes 3 to 8, $1.75 up.

Eton Suits of linen coat and shorts in white, tan, brown, and light blue, sizes 5 to 10, $7.50.

Khaki knickers, $3; linen, $3.50, $4 and $4.50.

Outgrown wash suits? Plenty of everything older boys wear, too!

Summer hats, furnishings, bathing suits from 3 years up.

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STOCKS CLOSE EASIER AFTER BIG ADVANCE

Profit-Taking Checks Sharp Price Rise — Coppers Are Conspicuous

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The stock market was kept boiling today, as further advances in non-ferrous metal prices, announcement of a $100,000,000 credit to the Reichsbank, and the visit of Secretary Mellon to Paris added fresh fuel to the fires of bullishness.

Heavy profit-taking interrupted the brisk advance.

Early gains of 1 to 7 points were either reduced or converted into net losses, most of which were moderate.

U. S. Steel, which had risen 2 points to 102, eased fractionally under the previous close, and many of the pivotal industrials did likewise.

Gains in the coppers were cut. American Telephone was off 2 points net and Atchison 3.

Sales exceeded 4,000,000 shares.

The weekly statement of the Reichsbank showed, as expected, a further loss of about $80,000,000 in gold, and a slump in reserve ratio to close to the legal minimum of 40 per cent, but the $100,000,000 credit advanced by the Banks of England and France in cooperation with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, quieted uneasiness that had been felt over the meeting of the midyear credit pinch in Berlin.

The insistence of France that Germany meet the non-postponable payments under the Young plan, to be counterbalanced by the extension of credit, is not causing any considerable concern in Wall Street. Bankers are hopeful that Secretary Mellon's visit may result in ironing out of differences between Paris and Washington. Furthermore, it is pointed out that Germany might presumably meet the non-postponable part of the payments by the deposit of notes with the Bank for International Settlements, through an arrangement similar to that by which the Dawes plan payments were made pending the Young plan negotiations.

The railroad stocks reflected some confusion over the reply to the Interstate Commerce Commission's request for further information regarding the proposed 15 per cent freight rate increase. The carriers' explanation that "it is not proposed to make any specific exceptions on any commodities" was generally interpreted in Wall Street as a move to get action without the delay which would be necessitated by going over the rate structure in detail at this time.

If a horizontal increase is agreed upon, specific reductions in rates on articles in which there is considerable competition from other forms of transportation, could be taken up later.

Although Anaconda's dividend was a pleasant surprise, there was no lack of adverse dividend news. The troubles of the paper industry were reflected in Abitibi Paper & Power's omission of its 6 per cent preferred dividend, and International Paper & Power's postponement of action on its payments on its 6 and 7 per cent preferred issues, and those of its subsidiary. United States Industrial Alcohol passed its common dividend.

Copper prices were put up another ¼ of a cent, to 8¾ cents a pound, making a gain of ⅝ this week. Nine-cent metal is expected shortly. Lead and silver prices also firmed again.

CHASE SECURITIES AND HARRIS, FORBES COMBINE ON JULY 1

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Consolidation of the security purchase and distribution business of Chase Securities Corporation and Harris, Forbes & Co. on July 1 as formally announced. A new company, known as Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, is being formed.

Nearly a year ago, the Chase Securities Corporation, investment affiliate of Chase National Bank, acquired control of Harris, Forbes, an old investment house, but the two had continued as separate companies.

The new corporation will have a nation-wide organization with offices in 52 American cities, two in Canada and a number abroad. Branches of both companies east of Chicago will be consolidated, while offices hitherto operated by Chase Securities west of that city will also be brought under the corporation.

Lloyd W. Smith of Harris, Forbes will be chairman of the governing board and John R. Macomber of the same firm will be chairman of the board of directors. Halstead G. Freeman, who has been president of Chase Securities, becomes chairman of the executive committee, while Harry M. Addinsell of Harris, Forbes will be president.

Preliminary plans for the consolidation became public a few weeks ago.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM GROSS SHOWS GAIN

For the 12 months ended May 31, 1931, gross earnings and other income of Associated Gas & Electric System were $111,524,207, which was $6,481,135, or 6 per cent more than those reported for the 12 months ended May 31, 1930.

A decrease of $634,444, or 1 per cent, in net earnings, after operating expenses, maintenance, all taxes, etc., and provision for retirements of fixed capital, etc., was more than accounted for by the 36 per cent increase in the provision for retirements of fixed capital which, in the period ended May 31, 1931, was $7,178,171, compared with $5,287,954 in the 1930 period.

On an earning power basis, disregarding dates of acquisition of properties, gross earnings and other income were $111,422,164, one-half of 1 per cent less than for the like period of last year, which is felt to be not great, considering business conditions.

Net earnings, after operating expenses, maintenance, all taxes, etc., and provision for retirements of fixed capital, were 4 per cent less than for the year ended May 31, 1930.

RICHMAN BROTHERS CO.

CLEVELAND June 25—Richman Brothers Company will open its sixty-second store in Philadelphia next fall. A lease aggregating about $1,000,000 has been taken on a three-story building in the shopping district.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	June 25	June 24
14¼	3½	Abitibi Pow & P		300	8¼	8¼	8¼		
82	15	Abitibi pf		300	21	20	20	20	21
23½	11½	Adams Express		6000	16¾	15¾	15¾	21	18
32⅜	22½	Adams Millis		100	25	25	25		
48½	18	Addressograph	1.40	200	19½	18½	18½		
11⅜	4½	Advance Rumely		1200	7⅛	6¼	6¼		
109¾	70¾	Air Reduction	3	9400	89⅝	85½	85½	87½	
20¼	7	Alaska-Juneau	.40	13800	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	13¾	
13¾	4⅛	Allegheny Corp		9600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	
59½	20¾	Allegh pf ww xxx	6½	100	30	30	30	30	
55½	14	Allegheny pf xw	5½	100	29½	29	29¼	28	
89	35	Allegh pf ww XL	5½	100	39	39	39	38	
48⅛	22½	Allegheny Steel	1.80	20	30	30	30		
182¾	102¾	Allied Chem	6†	13200	131⅛	128	127¾	129¼	
126	121⅜	Allied Chem pf	7	100	124	124	124		
42¾	18⅜	Allis Chalmers	2	1200	27¾	26⅛	26⅝	26¾	
18⅞	8	Alpha Port Cem	1	400	16	13¾	14		
33	15½	Amerada	2	300	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	
29¾	11½	Am Ag Ch Del		300	18⅝	18	18⅝	17	
38	25⅞	Am Brake S&F	2.40	60	31	31	31		
12⅜	5⅝	Am Brown Boveri		300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
72	31	Am Br Boy pf		420	69	68⅝	69	69	
129¾	92¼	Am Can	5†	46000	111⅞	108¾	109¼	110¼	
38⅝	14	Am Car & Fdry	1	300	19¾	18¾	18⅝	19	
86	56⅛	Am Car & F pf	7	140	63	61¾	62	62	
43¾	15	Am Chain	2	1200	22	20	22	18	
48⅝	30⅛	Am Chicle	2†	200	44	43	43¾	44	
21¼	10	Am Colortype	.80	100	12	12	12		
14½	5⅞	Am Com Alcohol		200	8¾	7¾	8	8¼	
16	5½	Am Encaustic T		100	7½	7½	7½	7	
33⅛	18⅛	Am European		400	25½	25	25	25	
51¾	21¼	Am & For Pow		48200	38⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅝	
90	74	Am & For Pw	6	100	77	77	77		
100	85¼	Am & For Pw	7	100	88	88	88		
79½	40½	Am & For Pw 2pf		700	65	63½	64	62	
8	1⅞	Am Hide & L		200	5¾	5¼	5¼		
30	10⅛	Am Hide & Lt pf		100	20	20	20		
26	9¼	Am International		7000	16⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛	
30¾	13⅛	Am Locomotive	1	6200	18⅛	18	18	18¼	
94¾	69	Am Loco pf	7	100	79	70	70		
7	2	Am Mach & Met		100	3¼	3½	3½		
5⅞	2	Am Mach & M ct		100	3¼	3½	3½		
23¾	8⅛	Am Metal		3000	16¼	14¾	14¾	15	
8¾	5	Am Nat Gas pf		230	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	14	
57¼	48½	Am News	3†	50	50	50	50	49	
85	74⅝	Am P&L 5% pf	4	300	78¼	74⅞	74⅞	79	
64⅞	30⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	4700	41⅛	39	39⅝	39⅝	
103	88	Am P&L 6% pf	6	200	89½	89½	89½	89¾	
85	74	Am P&L pf sta	5	400	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	
21½	11½	Am Radiator	.60	9900	14	14	14¼	14⅜	
12⅜	5	Am Republics		100	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	7⅞	
37⅜	15⅛	Am Rolling Mill		9300	24⅛	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	
66	46	Am Safety Razor	6	2200	40¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
1⅝	½	Am Ship & Com		400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
42	31	Am Shipbuilding	5	20	32	32	32	32	
58½	34⅞	Am Smelt & Ref	2	7800	40⅛	37¾	37¾	38¾	
102¾	83⅛	Am Smelt&R 2pf	6	100	93	92	92	90	
4½	1⅛	Am Solvents & C		300	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	2	
11½	2¾	Am Solvents pf		200	3¾	3½	3½	3½	
31¼	11⅛	Am Steel Fdries	1	100	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝	
48¼	37	Am Stores	2½†	200	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	45	
60	42	Am Sugar Ref	5	300	54	53	53	53½	
108½	96	Am Sug Ref pf	7	100	103½	103¼	103¼	103¾	
201¾	156½	Am Tel & Tel	9	21000	181¼	177⅜	179	179¾	
80¾	40⅜	Am Wat Wks	3	6500	55⅝	52½	52⅝	53	
107	96⅜	Am Wat pf 6	6	99	99	99	99		
11⅞	5¼	Am Woolen		100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
39½	28⅝	Am Woolen pf		200	30	30	30	30	
4	1½	Am Writ Pap ct		200	3⅜	2	3⅜	2	
8¾	3⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S		200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¾	
43¾	18¾	Anaconda Cop	1½	97000	31⅝	29⅝	30⅜	29⅞	
38	19½	Anchor Cap	2.40	400	24	23	24	23	
18	8	Archer Daniels		200	10¼	10	10⅛	10¼	
72	32	Armour Del pf	7	100	49¾	49¾	49¾		
4½	1½	Armour Ill A		900	3¼	3	3⅛	2	
2⅞	1	Armour Ill B		300	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
47	10½	Armour Ill pf		300	15½	14⅜	15⅛	15½	
28⅝	23	Asso Apparel Ind	.40	4300	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
39⅝	16¼	Asso Dry Goods	2†	700	28	28	28	27	
203⅜	132¾	Atchison	10	11300	171⅛	165⅛	165⅛	169	
108¼	100⅛	Atchison pf		100	105¾	105¾	105¾		
120	78	Atl Coast Line		1200	98	96	96	98	
39	17	Atl Gulf&WI		600	19¼	18	18	18	
53½	32	Atl G&WI pf	5	200	33	33	33		
23⅜	11¼	Atl Refining	1	2300	17⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅞	
13½	3	Atlas Stores		100	9	9	9	9	
295½	101½	Auburn Auto	4§	40000	200½	177½	184½	177½	
6¼	3	Aviation Corp Del		13500	4¼	4	4¾	3⅝	

—B—

27⅞	9⅛	Baldwin Loco		300	14½	14	14	14	
104½	70	Baldwin Loco pf	7	30	78	78	78		
67⅜	43½	Balt & Ohio	5	12900	64¾	60½	61	61¾	
80½	65½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	100	68	68	68	66½	
66¾	47	Bangor & Arcos	3½	200	59½	59	59	58	
10	2⅞	Barker Bros		20	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
14½	5¾	Barnsdall A	1	3200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛	
81	53½	Beatrice Cream	4	200	67	64½	65	64	
62	44⅜	Beech-Nut Packg	3	100	53	53	53		
4	1¼	Belding Hem		100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
80¾	77⅛	Belg Nat Rys ppf	4.13	200	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
25½	14½	Bendix Aviation	1	13600	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	19	
46¼	31¼	Best & Co	3	2300	39¾	37⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
76¾	38⅜	Bethlehem Steel	4	21600	50½	47¾	47¾	49⅛	
123⅞	98⅜	Bkln Manh Tr	5	400	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	106	
29	16	Blaw Knox	1½	100	20½	20¼	20½		
20⅝	16½	Bloomingdale		10	20	20	20		
95	91	Bloomingdale pf		10	94	94	94		
40½	30¾	Bohn Alum & Br	1½	12200	38⅛	33	34⅛	33	
51⅜	21¼	Bosch Plah Ipf		900	39	39	39		
76½	47	Borden	3†	2400	61¼	60¼	60⅞	60½	
30¾	14½	Borg Warner	1	1800	21½	19¾	19¾	20¼	
23¾	8¼	Briggs Mfg	1½†	1000	13⅞	12⅝	12¾	13⅜	
18¾	8	Briggs & Strat	1	200	18	18	18		
69⅜	53¾	Brooklyn Man T	4	3200	64½	64	64⅛	64⅜	
94¼	85⅜	Brooklyn M T pf	6	100	91¾	91¾	91¾		
13⅝	7½	Brooklyn Queens		200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13	
63	51¾	Brooklyn Q pf	6	200	62	61¾	61¾		
129⅜	99	Brooklyn Un Gas	5	300	118½	114	114	115	
171½	117½	Brown Shoe pf	7	20	118½	118½	118½	118½	
15	8	Brunswick Balke		2300	11¾	10¾	11	10¾	
9½	3	Burns Terminal		100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅞	11¾	Bucyrus Erie		800	14¼	14	14	14⅛	
14⅞	20½	Bucyrus E cv pf	2½	400	36	35½	35½	35	
13	7⅝	Budd Wheel		400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
23	8½	Bullard		900	15⅝	13¾	13¾	13⅞	
15¾	8½	Bulova Watch	1½	700	9⅞	8¾	8¾	9⅛	
16	2½	Burma Bros B		100	3	3	3		
22	19½	Burroughs Add		800	25⅝	25	25⅝	26	
31	17	Bush Terminal		900	22½	21½	21½	21½	
104	70	Bush Term deb	7	10	80½	80½	80½	79¾	
2	1½	Butte Cop&Zinc		100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
1¾	¾	Butte & Superior		100	1	1	1		
69¾	23⅝	Byers	3	8500	37¼	34¾	34¾	36¼	

—C—

53	30½	Calif Packing	2	100	35½	35½	35½	35¼	
1⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L		100					
16⅜	10¼	Campbell W&C	1	600	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
43⅜	23½	Calumet & Ariz	3	800	39½	37	38	35½	
11⅛	5	Calumet & Hecla	1	1900	8¾	7⅝	8	7⅞	
45	29⅞	Canada Dry	3	6000	45	43½	44¼	44⅜	
45⅝	24½	Canadian Pacific	1¾	3800	28⅝	27½	27⅝	28¼	
25	17⅝	Cannon Mills	1.60	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜		
131½	59½	Case Thresh	6	21600	85⅞	81½	82	80	
116	95	Case Thresh pf	7	20	104	104	104		
52½	21½	Caterpillar Trac	3	3800	28⅛	25⅞	26½	25¾	
16	8⅞	Celanese Corp		1800	13¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
14⅜	5⅛	Celotex Co		700	8½	7⅝	8	8	
37¾	14	Celotex Co pf		40	28	17	17		
13¾	3⅝	Celotex ct		1900	8	7¾	8	6¼	
34⅛	17⅞	Central Aguirre	1½	100	23	23	23	23	
230	165	Central RR of NJ	8†	100	174½	174½	174½		
6¼	2½	Century Ribbon		300	4¾	4¾	4¾		
70	50	Century Rib pf	7	40	65	60	60	60	
30½	14	Cerro de Pasco		2000	34	21¼	22¼	22	
	7¼	Certain-Teed		700	3⅝	4⅛	4⅛	5½	
23¼	7⅜	Checker Cab Mfg		1300	12¾	11½	12⅜	11½	
54½	27½	Chesapeake Corp	3	200	39¼	38½	38⅛	38¾	
46½	27	Ches & Ohio	2½	900	38⅜	37⅛	37¼	37¾	
4⅞	1	Chi & Gt West		1200	3	3	3	3⅛	
26⅜	15¾	Chi & Gt W pf		1800	24⅜	23¼	23½	23⅝	
8⅜	3½	Chi Mil & St P		200	6½	6¼	6½	6¼	
13⅝	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf		1300	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
45½	25	Chi & N western	4	400	35	33¾	33⅝	33½	
15⅛	6½	Chi Pneu Tool		1900	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	9¾	
38	15½	Chi Pneu T pf		800	20⅜	18¾	20⅜	18½	
65½	32⅞	Chi Rock Isl & P	6	1400	42½	40½	42¼	40	
23	19	Chi Yellow Cab	3	10	19	19	19		
33¾	17⅞	Childs Company	2.40	1800	21¾	20¼	20¼	21	
38	16¾	Chile Copper	1½	100	25	25	25		
35¾	12½	Chrysler	2	7500	23½	22½	22½	22¼	
37¾	30	City Ice & Fuel	2.60‡	400	31	30¼	30¼		
90	77⅛	City Ice & Fl pf	6	100	80	79½	79½	80½	
4⅜	2	City Stores		100	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3	
80¼	75	Cleve & Pitts	3½	10	77	77	77		
170	133	Coca Cola	7	400	147¾	145½	144½	147½	
53½	50½	Coca Cola A	3	100	52	52	52		
50½	40	Colgate-Palm-P	2½	1200	46	46	46	45¾	
17⅝	9	Collins & Aikman		600	16¾	14½	15½	14½	
82¼	71	Collins & A pf	7	1200	82½	82	82¼	80	
32½	9¾	Colo Fuel & Ir		1800	18½	16¼	17	16½	
45⅝	20⅝	Columbia Gas	2†	4300	33¾	31⅞	31½	30½	
109½	98	Columbia G pf A		100	102	102	102	101⅝	
8½		Col Graph ct		1400	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9¼	
111⅝	55	Columbian Carb	5†	2300	76¾	73	73	73½	
16⅜	6	Columbia Graph	3	3000	9¾	8¾	8⅞	9¼	
23¼	13	Comm Credit	2	1100	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18	
85¾	76½	Comm Cred pf	6½	30	85	85	85	83	
35⅞	30⅜	Comm Cred A	3	100	34¾	34¾	34¾		
34	22	Comm Inv Tr	2	500	29¾	29¾	29¾	28	
90	82	Comm I Tr cv pf	6	400	85½	84	84		
27	27½	Comm I Tr war		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21½	10⅜	Comm Solvents	1	2700	16¾	15	15	15½	
12	6⅞	Comwith2& Bo	.40	2700	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
100⅜	90	Comwith & S 6pf		500	95½	95	95¼	95¼	
58½	38	Congoleum Nairn	2	1200	12½	11¼	11¾	11⅝	
15	3¾	Consol Film Ind		800	8¾	8	8¾	7¼	
18⅞	10½	Consol Film I pf	2	400	15	14½	15	14⅝	
108¾	82¼	Consol Gas	4	11000	99	96⅝	97	96⅝	
108⅝	101½	Consol Gas pf	5	300	105¼	105	105½	105	
15⅞	11½	Consol Laundries		100	14	14	14	13⅞	
1¾	¼	Consol Textile		200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
30	9¼	Cont Baking A		900	15¾	14½	14⅞	14¼	
3¾	1¼	Cont Baking B		400	2	1⅝	1⅞	2	
77½	44⅞	Cont Baking pf	8	100	58	58	58	55	
62¾	40⅜	Cont Can	2½	4600	64¼	62¾	63	62¾	
18⅞	8½	Cont Dia Fibre		3000	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝	
54¼	34	Cont Insurance	2.40	800	44½	44	44	44	
4½	2¼	Cont Motors		700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12	5	Cont Oil		1800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12	3½	Cont Shares		1300	5¾	5½	5½	5½	
86⅝	58⅝	Corn Products	3†	6000	76	70¾	70¾	71½	
18	6¼	Cotz		800	9¾	9	9	9¼	
34½	26½	Cream of Wheat	2†	400	28½	28	28	28	
18⅜	13¼	Crex Carpet		100	18½	18	18	18	
38¼	18¼	Crown Cork & S	2.40	100	24½	24½	24½	24	
34¾	29¼	Crown Cork pf	2.70	300	30½	30	30½		
63	30⅜	Crucible Steel		300	41¾	41¼	41½	43	
5⅞	3	Cuba Co		400	3¾	3½	3¾		
5¾	2½	Cuban Am Sug		100	3⅞	3½	3¾	3¾	
35	16	Cuban Am S pf	4	40	23	22	22		
2⅝	⅝	Cuban Cane Pr		100	1½	1½	1⅝	1½	
42⅞	35¾	Cudahy Packing		100	41½	41¼	41¼	41½	
100	69	Curtis Pub	4	800	74	72¾	73	72	
8⅞	3½	Curtis-Wright		3900	4⅞	3¾	3⅞	4⅛	
8½	3	Curtis-Wright A		1300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
41	17½	Cutler Hammer		100	22	22	22	21½	

—D—

23	9⅜	Davison Chem		2800	13⅞	13⅜	13½	12⅜	
29	19¾	Deere & Co pf	1.40	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	18½	
157½	107½	Del & Hudson	9	300	132	132	132	132	
102	45¼	Del Lack & W	4	1100	67	64¼	64¼	65	
45⅜	11⅜	Denver R G pf		100	22	22	22	21	
195	140⅝	Detroit Edison	6	100	160	160	160	154	
19½	11	Devoe & Rey A	1.20	1400	13½	12¾	13⅛	12¾	
105	100½	Devoe & Rey 1pf		140	15	100	100		
23	14⅞	Diamond Match		1600	20¾	19⅜	19⅞	20¼	
13½	6¾	Dome Mines	1	1800	12⅝	11¾	12	11⅝	
24	14½	Dominion Stores	1.20	2900	23½	22¾	22¾	22	
21¼	20¼	Douglas Aircraft		2200	31½	29½	29½		
107	71	Du Pont de Nem	4§	6500	91½	87⅛	88	89¼	

—E—

185¾	118	Eastman Kodak	5†	4500	154½	150¼	151	148¼	
21⅞	9¼	Eaton Axle & Spg	1.60	1900	18⅛	14⅝	15	15⅝	
69	35½	Edmgon & Pf		100	56⅝	56½	56½	56⅝	
74⅝	34⅛	Elec Auto-Lite		3800	47⅝	43	45	44¼	
4¼	2	Elec Boat		400	3¾	3½	3¼	3⅞	
60¾	30½	Elec Pow & Lt		9800	44	42	42	42½	
108⅛	92⅝	Elec Pow & Lt pf	7	700	109⅝	100	100	101	
88⅛	88	El Pwr L 6% pf	6	400	89¾	88½	89¾	88	
66	49⅛	Elec Stor Battery	3	100	57	57	57	57	
49	28½	Engineers Pub S	2.40	100	36	36	36	36	
35⅜	27¾	Equitable Off Bg	2½	400	29⅝	27	28⅜	28	
39¾	13½	Erie RR		300	25	22	23½	22	
45⅛	25	Erie RR 1pf	4	900	34¾	34¼	34¾	34	
12⅜	5⅛	Eureka Vacuum		100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½	
8⅝	4	Evans Auto Load		100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	

—F—

39¾	15⅝	Fairbanks Morse	1.60	300	20	20	20	19	
1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	June 25	June 24
31	11	Fashion Park pf		100	15	15	15		
14⅝	4⅛	Fed Dept Stores		300	8	7¾	8		
15⅞	4½	Fed Motor Tr	.40	600	9	8¼	8¼		
11⅞	4⅛	Fed Screw	2.40	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
34⅜	11⅝	Fed Water Serv		1200	17⅞	17	17	17½	
84½	34¼	Fidelity Phe F In	2.60	1700	47½	42	46	45⅞	
21¼	9¾	Firestone T&R		200	13¾	12½	13⅜	13⅜	
63¾	35¾	Firestone T&R pf		200	53½	52	52½	51¾	
3	1	First Nat Stores	2½	1700	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
3	1	Fisk Rubber		1400	2	2	2	2	
11	3	Flintkote Class A		300	8	8	8		
24¼	13¾	Florsheim Shoe	1½	300	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
33⅞	18¾	Foster-Wheeler		8600	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
1	⅜	Fourth Nat Inv	.50	1900	1	1	1	1	
17⅞	4⅞	Foundation		1900	7¾	6¾	6¾	7	
39⅝	11⅜	Fox Film A	2½	10400	28⅛	26⅛	26⅝	26¾	
45⅝	11	Freeport Texas		1800	32

LARGE TIMBER ORDERS GIVEN TO DOMINION

Revival in Shoe Industry—Drought Is Slightly Relieved by Rain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont., June 25—General business volume is being maintained on a fair basis in most of the economic areas of the Dominion.

Retail merchants, particularly those doing business in the central and eastern provinces, report that the buying public was quick to respond to the more seasonable temperatures of last week, demand for women's wearing apparel, dry goods and shoes exceeding the record of the corresponding period a year ago.

The dry goods trade was more active than for several weeks, and fall orders came to hand in a volume that indicates a greater degree of confidence in the future than was exhibited at the corresponding time last year.

The effect on manufacturers in the United States of the recent Canadian tariff changes already has been reflected in a large number of inquiries by concerns which seek information on extending their manufacturing operations to Canadian territory in order to retain the Dominion's market for their products.

More manufacturing in Canada of automobiles and parts is foreseen by dealers in Canadian-made automobiles, as the result of the tariff changes. In their opinion, it will mean a chance for more Canadians to obtain employment and a general stimulation of the automobile industry.

Building work generally throughout the country is on the increase, and lumber mills are better employed than they were three or four months ago. Asbestos mines are working at a slightly better rate, but copper production gives no evidence of an early resumption. Curtailment of lead is apparent, but zinc production has continued on a comparatively stable basis.

Huge Lumber Contracts

The commencement of a return to prosperity for British Columbia's great lumber industry is seen in the placing of orders for 4,000,000 feet of mining timber for Australia and 1,500,000 railway crossing timbers for England. The timber for both orders will have to be taken out of the woods and will not come out of existing stocks, and this fact is seen as having an important bearing on increasing activity in all parts of the lumber industry.

The boot and shoe industry revived strikingly in March and April this year. The total output in the two months was 3,399,847 pairs, as compared with 3,087,391 pairs in the corresponding two months of 1930, a gain in output of 312,456 pairs.

Conditions in the hardware trade are showing steady seasonable improvement. The rural market is more active, and a good demand is reported in eastern Canada for harvest tools, rope and equipment for barns.

Little change is seen in the western crop outlook, drought conditions being only slightly relieved by the rainfall during the last week. Extremely variable crop prospects prevail in Manitoba due to the spotty precipitation, but generally the outlook is for a yield well below the average. The crops in Saskatchewan are reported to be generally poor, but those in the southern and northern sections of Alberta are much improved, with probably the best prospects in the West.

Slowed down appreciably compared to May shipments, exports of wheat during the first two weeks of June were nevertheless better than observers predicted a few weeks ago. Exports last week totalled 4,431,695 bushels as compared with 4,442,808 bushels the previous week.

During the 10 months ended with May, Canada exported nearly 80,000,000 more bushels of wheat than in the corresponding 10 months of the previous crop year; practically a quarter million more barrels of flour; about 6,500,000 more bushels of barley, and about 3,000,000 more bushels of oats, but despite these substantial increases in volume the financial return was almost $13,000,000 less, owing to the lower prices prevailing.

Canal Traffic Record

Traffic through the St. Lawrence canals in May established a new high record for that month, amounting to 1,165,791 tons, as compared with 841,348 tons in May, 1930, and with 1,094,346 tons in May, 1927, the previous record year.

The external trade situation continues disappointing. Exports for the month of May were valued at $59,833,245, while imports for consumption were valued at $73,535,900. The excess in value of imports over exports was $13,701,755. Wheat was the only item in the export list to show an increase in May.

There is no improvement in the newsprint situation. During May Canadian mills operated at 63 per cent of rated capacity, which compares with 64 per cent of capacity in the preceding month and with 75.2 per cent in May of last year. Production also showed a slight decline, the output amounting to 202,607 tons in May, as contrasted with 205,838 tons in April.

Security prices staged a substantial recovery, with the trading of the last week on the Montreal Stock Exchange. For the first time in several weeks, the trading over the period as a whole presented a steadier appearance. Selling pressure, with one or two exceptions, appeared to have been cleared away. Price risers were made on small turnovers, sales volume being at a low ebb.

Continued strength in the bond market is indicated in the latest Bureau of Statistics' index of bond yields, using 1926 as 100, and prices of the most popular Province of Ontario bonds. This index for the month of May stood at 91.9, indicating a typical return for the month from high-grade bonds of 4.40 per cent.

Montreal's 4½ per cent bond issue of $11,000,000 was awarded last week to a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co. at 99.158 for the $9,000,000 serial bonds, and at 96.198 for the $2,000,000 of 40-year bonds. The serial bonds were disposed of on a basis of 4.35 per cent and the long term bonds on a 4.45 per cent basis.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, June 25—The Bank of England made no change in its rediscount rate of 2½ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	74	70¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	72	71⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73¼	70
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	102⅞	102⅝
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	80	79⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	90	90
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	85	82
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	22	21
Amer Smelting 5s '47	101⅝	101⅜
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104
Amer T&T 4½s '33	115	115
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	133⅛	131⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108	107⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅛	109⅜
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103⅜	102⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	57	57
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	61	60
Ann Arbor 4s '95	73½	68
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86¼	79⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70	69
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94	94
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96⅝	96½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48 cv	115	115
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	99	98⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	44	44
Atl Refining deb 5½s '37	101¾	100⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98½	98
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	84	84
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100½	100⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91¼	90⅛
Balt & Ohio ref 5s '95	100⅜	100¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103⅜	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107⅛	107
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100⅞	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	107¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	91⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	95	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109	108½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112½	112¼
Ben Ind Loan Corp 6s	98½	98⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103⅛	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99¼	98⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99¼	98¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	23½	23½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102¼	102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '55	121	121
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111½	111
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¼	105¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105½	105½
B'way & S Ave con	6	6
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	93½	93⅛
Calif Gas 4½s 5s '37	106¼	105¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101¼	100½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103¼	103¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106¾	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	107	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	107	107
Can North deb 7s '40	113¼	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	98⅜	86
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	100
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Can South 5s A '62	106½	106½
Cen New England 4s '61	88¾	88¾
Cen Found 6s	69	69
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98⅛	98¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¼	102⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	45¾	43½
Ches Corp 5s '47	98	97½
Ches & O gen 4½s' 92	104¾	104¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	68	68
Chicago B & Q Ill div '49	91¾	91¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99	99
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102⅜	102⅜
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104¼	104¼
Chicago @ East Ill 5s '51	36	36
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105⅜	105⅜
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66½	66
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	75½	75½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	84	84
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	85	85
Chicago M&StP 4⅜s	96	95¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	27¼	26¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	65	64
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	77	77
Chicago @ Nw 4½s 2037 C	80	80
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	78	77½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	107	107
Chicago R&P gen 4s '88	88	88½
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	91	92½
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	78½	78½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s' 60	72½	72½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104¼	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115⅜	115¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '32	91	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	103¼	103¼
Chile Copper 5s' 47	89¼	88¾
Cin Gas @ Elec 4s' 68 A	96½	96¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98¼	98¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¾	106¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55	55
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	100½	100½
Columbia Gas & NE 5s deb '61	96½	96
Columbia Gas & E 5s' 52 May	97½	97½
Com Credit Co 6s' 34	100½	100⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s' 49	99⅜	99½
Conu Gas 4½s	101¼	101⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	106⅞
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 50	10	10
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	56	56
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6½	6½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105⅜	105⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98¼	98¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den @ Rio G 4½s '36	95	93¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	58⅝	58⅜
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	66	66
Detroit Ed 4½s 31 wi	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	88¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	103½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	32	32
Ed Ill N Y 5s	122	122
Elgin Joliet & East 1st	107½	106
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	72	72
Erie RR ref 5s '67	79	78
Erie RR gen lien	76	75½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79	77¾
Fla East Coat 5s '74	20	19
Fonda Jones & G 4½s '52	17½	17½
Fort Worth & Den 1st	105⅞	105⅞
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	86	86
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98	98
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	74⅝	74
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	86	86
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	41¾	41
Goodrich 6s '45	66	64
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98¼	97½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 4¼s '76 D	96¼	96¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	96
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109½
Gulf States Steel 5½s	54	54
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	168	168
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	103⅞	103¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	54	53
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	87¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58	58
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98⅝	98⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅝	101⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106¼	106¼
Ill Central 4s '52	76	76
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	83	81½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	82	81
Ill Central 5s '52	99	99
Ill Central 6½s '35	106	106
Ill Central CBtL&NO 5s '63	88	87¼
Ill Central CMA 3s	76	76
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '41	34	33
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅜	94⅜
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93⅞
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	78½	78
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	96	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	90½	89¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74½	74
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74¾	74
Inter Rap Trans 6s '31	66	66
Inter Rap Trans 7s '31	94	94
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	86	86
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	76	76
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74	71
Int Paper 6s '55	58¾	56
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	52	51
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80½	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92	91½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	87¼	86½
Int Eq 5s A	70	70
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	91¾	91¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77	77
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94½	94
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97½	97½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100⅝	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	49	45½
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	101	100¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104¼	103⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	53	53
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	98
Long Island rfg 4s '49	98¾	95¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	52½	52½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	107	107
Lou Cin Lex 4½s	100¾	100¾
L&N uni 4s '40	98	98¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98	97¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	108½	105½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	22½	22½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	60½	58¾
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	59½	58¾
Marion Steam S 6s	36½	36
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	95
Meade 6s '45	70	68½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101	100¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105½	105½
Metro Water 5½s '50 C	56½	55
Mid El Ry&Lt 5s '71	103¾	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103⅜	103½
Min StP & SSM 6½s	98½	98½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	87⅝
Mo K & T ad 5s A '67	79½	79
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	96½	95
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	64	63⅜
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	86½	85⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	86	85
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	86	85¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	86½	85⅞
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	76½	74⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88½	88½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅞	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	15	14⅝
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110½	110½
N J Pow 4½s	101¼	101¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91½	91½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	93¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84⅝	84
NYC&HR rfg 4½s '97	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg 4½s N	98	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¾	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100½	100⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108¼	105⅝
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83	83
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	89¼	89⅛
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	94	94
NY Dock Co 5s '35	63	63
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	115⅝	115⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	113	113
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78¾	78¾
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	86¾	85¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	53½	53½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115⅝	115
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	48
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅞	104¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104½	104
NY Tel deb 4½s '39	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	106
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	82¾	82¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101¾	101¾
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	106	106
Norf Southern rfg A '61	83½	82
Norf & W div 4s '44	100	100
North Am Co 5s '61	100½	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	101⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95⅞	95¼
Nor Pacific 4½s 2047	94	94
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	101	101
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110¼	109¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104⅞	104⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	108⅝	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅛	111⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	85	85
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	104¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	82½	81¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	93	92
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	90	90
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	97½	97½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100½	100⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	106¼	106¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	103⅜
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	109¼	109¼
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	97⅞	96
Pere Marquette 4s '56	83½	83½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	97	97
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	89	88½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	65	64
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97¼	96¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	78¾	75¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	75	69
Pitts Cons Coal 4½s '48	103⅞	103⅞
Pittsburgh Steel 4½s '58	100⅞	100⅞
Pittsburgh Steel 6s '48	74¾	74¾
Pittsburgh Steel 6s '58	71	70
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Pittsburgh Steel 6s '25	74¾	74¾
Pittsburgh Steel 6s '26	74¾	74¾
Pittsburgh Steel 6s '27	74¾	74¾
Pittsburgh Steel 6s '28	74¾	74¾
Pittsburg

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information
For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
University 4-3810 New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. PLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 9412

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP. Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in building management office where kindly, considerate service is essential; ability to meet tenants agreeably and to assist in renting suites is required; state age, experience and salary desired. N-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEW HAVEN, CONN., MORRIS COVE. Elderly person or couple; loving care. MRS. H. NEED, 18 Douglas Ave., 4-2112-M.

HOUSES TO LET

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Nicely furnished 6-room home, ample grounds, well shaded, convenient N. Y. trains and buses; rent $125 per month for July, August and September if desired; Christian Scientist preferred. C. BECKER, 27 Hazelwood Road.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Attractive old fashioned house, newly decorated and comfortably furnished, 8 bright rooms, bath, porches, gas, electricity, hot water, shady lawn, large trees; good surroundings; near church and station; moderate. Write Box J-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Ordinances of 1931—Chapter Four

An Ordinance Prohibiting Certain Unnecessary Noises. Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. No person owning or having the care, custody or possession of any musical instrument, radio set, phonograph, victrola or other machine or device for producing or reproducing sound shall operate or use or permit to be operated or used such machine or device in such a manner as to disturb the peace and comfort of the neighboring inhabitants, or at any time with louder volume than is necessary for convenient hearing for the person or persons who are in the room or chamber in which such machine or device is operated and who are voluntary listeners thereto. The operation of any such machine or device between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and seven o'clock A. M. in such a manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of one hundred feet from the building or structure in which it is located shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this ordinance. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit playing by a band or orchestra in a hall, building or in the open air, but this exception shall not apply to a reproduction of such playing by any machine or device.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense.

In City Council, May 26, 1931.
Passed.
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.
Approved June 12, 1931.
JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.
A true copy. Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

(D.P.U. 4186)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

* * * * * *

In Department of Public Utilities

* * * * * *

Boston, June 19, 1931.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of a contract for the purchase of gas from The New England Fuel and Transportation Company, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing room, 166 State House, Boston, on Wednesday, the first day of July next, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Quincy, Waltham and Somerville and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Brookline, Milton, Watertown, Wellesley and Weston seven days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston Post, Boston Globe, Boston American, Boston Transcript, Boston Herald, The Christian Science Monitor, Newton Graphic, Waltham News-Tribune and Quincy Patriot Ledger, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department.
(Signed) ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

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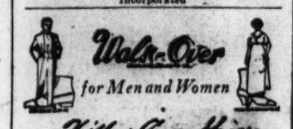

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NEW YORK

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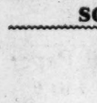
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NEW YORK

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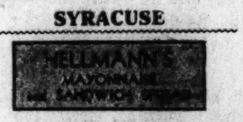

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NEW YORK

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For Spring
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Apparel for Summer
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102 STONE STREET
Specialist in Correct Dress

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We Specialize in Hair Cutting
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The Boys' Specialty Shop
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"If it's for Boys . . . we have it."

Foot-Friend SHOES
MACRAE & GRAPOTTE
"IN THE ARCADE"

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Flowers and Plants
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, INC.
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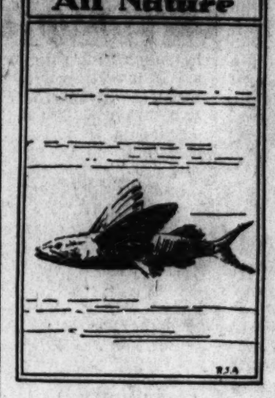
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Flying Fish

"FLYING FISH" do not fly but are sustained in the air during their short aerial excursions by winglike fins, which are attached to the sides, just back of the head.

The fish's flight at first is swift, usually directed in a straight line; but later it may veer about to sail with the wind. You may have been fortunate in meeting a school of flying fishes in southern waters, and seeing them spring up before you, flying in all directions. This is their emergency means of escape when being pursued.

When a flying fish is in the water, its tail is its only source of motive power; and falling at the end of its sail, the tail strikes the water first, and the fins are folded along the sides.

Some 40 species of these fish occur quite generally in all warm areas of the marine world. They usually measure from six to twelve inches, but the longest known are found along the coast of California. They are all of good quality and are used freely as food fish, especially near the Barbados. Allied to pikes and mullets, they have large eyes and slim, brown bodies; a light band crosses the long "flying" fins obliquely.

A Word a Day

Moratorium

Pronounced *mor-a-to'-ri-um*, with secondary stress on the first syllable. Sound first *o* as in modern (not as in more), *a* as in *sofa*, second *o* as in told, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in circus.

This word, which has been widely used lately—especially since America's friendly gesture to Germany—is derived from the Latin *moratorius*, "delaying," from *morari*, "to delay."

We apply "moratorium" to a period during which a debtor is authorized to postpone payments due; the debts are not canceled, merely delayed.

Let us say, for example, that A owes B $1000, and that B owes a like amount to C, which cannot be collected unless A pays B. A's business, however, might be ruined if he were forced to meet his obligation at once; but an extension of a year would give him the use of his money to improve his business, and might enable him to increase his assets sufficiently to pay B and still carry on and buy more goods. C, therefore, proposes a one-year moratorium—the settlement, in other words, is moved ahead one year—and C ceases to press B and B does not pester A. Thus at the end of the year the financial relations of A, B, and C are to be precisely the same as they are at the beginning of the moratorium.

Example: "Under the terms of the Young plan, Germany could declare a moratorium for two years."

Notes and Queries

"One's self" or "oneself" (Miss H. M. B.)—The reflexive and emphatic form of the indefinite pronoun "one" was originally—and is still commonly—written "one's self." Influenced probably by "myself," "himself," etc., this has been shortened to "oneself," and is recognized by lexicographers. The preponderance of usage will eventually determine which form is to be preferred.

Brevities

Country Home: The amount of verse that comes to the average editor's desk is incredible. And so is some of the verse.

Judge: Well, we know what they've done with the surplus wheat sacks, anyway—they're renting them out as bathing suits this summer.

A Quotation for Today

WE HAVE committed the Golden Rule to memory; let us now commit it to life.—EDWIN MARKHAM.

In Lighter Vein

A Business Letter

Gentlemen: We acknowledge receipt of the eleventh instant, requesting payment of our past due account. In reply, we beg to advise you that we have divided our creditors into three groups, as follows:

Group 1. Those that will be paid within a reasonable time.

Group 2. Those who are not excluded from the possibility of a later payment.

Group 3. Those that cannot be paid.

In view of the kind and lenient sentiments expressed in your letter, it gives us pleasure to advise you that your claim has been realigned—from Group 3 to Group 2.—*Forbes Magazine.*

A Sure Sign

"So you think the man next door is a magazine writer?" inquired Mr. Pertt.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Pertt confidently, "the mailman stops there with large envelopes every day."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Young Webster Again

"What's a pessimist?"

"A fellow that wears a belt and suspenders."

The Blame

"Poets are born and not made."

"Yes, blame it on the parents! They get the blame for everything else."

Her Way

"I wouldn't cry like that if I were you," said a lady to little Betty.

"Well," said Betty, between sobs, "you can cry any way you like, but this is my way."—*Christian Register.*

Do You Know That—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has 6675 members—the largest organization of its kind in the United States?

Piano manufacturers are beginning to economize by using pearl and imitation pearl for the keys?

Miniature golf has invaded the former imperial gardens of Manchu emperors?

The Old Testament of the Bible contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, and 2,738,100 letters?

The Eiffel Tower is soon to have a coat of bright yellow paint?

The world's largest telescope reflector, nearly 18 feet in diameter, is now being made by the General Electric Company?

The heaviest stuff in the world is osmium, which weighs 1404 pounds a cubic foot—almost twice as much as lead?

Texas got its sobriquet "Lone Star State" from the one-star flag it had during the short time it was a republic?

What They Say

The Models

"Motion pictures are making the sort of persons one sees in motion pictures."—*Theodore Dreiser, writer.*

Loopholes

"It is difficult to secure legislation that is simple and unequivocal."—*Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice.*

Birth of Law

"No theory can become the policy of any nation until the great majority of the electorate is sufficiently impressed with its necessity to demand its adoption." — *Sir Henry Thornton.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Buzzy and I enjoyed a fine snooze on the lawn this afternoon—
The only trouble was, Buzzy's snooze lasted longer than mine, and he looked so comfortable I couldn't dare to disturb him—
And I had just decided to let him finish his snooze when little Betty Ann came along—
And she, too, must have thought he looked comfortable, because she proceeded to pile down alongside of him—
Which he didn't seem to like any better than I did, and it ended our snoozing party right then and there!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Practical Sympathy

Letchworth, Eng.

TWO schoolgirls of about 10 started off one afternoon to see a show in a town two or three miles away. They had the money for their fares and theater tickets and a few coppers for sweets, which they purchased en route.

At the box office they discovered that they were short of the amount necessary by twopence each, and neither of them had any more money. They were too shy to explain clearly what had happened as those behind in the queue were getting impatient, and no one seemed to notice their dilemma, although both pairs of eyes were not exactly dry. There seemed nothing to do but catch the next train home again.

The mother of one of them promised she would see what could be done another day. Meantime she wrote to the manager of the theater, telling him just what had happened, hoping to prevent such a thing happening to any other children who might be in the same plight another time.

By return of post came a charming letter from the manager expressing deep regret that the children hadn't asked for him, as he would soon have put it right. "However," went on the letter, "I trust the inclosed will make up for your little girl's disappointment. Please give it her with my love and tell her I have children of my own, so I am sure she and her little friend will forgive me and enjoy the show now all the more."

"The inclosed" turned out to be two tickets for the best seats in the house at the next matinee!

For the Scrapbook

Problem of Interest

A DOLLAR at 6 per cent interest yields 6 cents the first year. William J. Roberts, a consulting engineer in Tacoma, Wash., has computed that $1 lent at 6 per cent interest compounded annually at the beginning of the Christian era—say 1930 years ago—would now amount to $6,924,800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

This reads: Six quindecillion, 924 quatordecillion, 800 tresdecillion dollars. (The cents are omitted for convenience!)

The year McKinley was elected President, in 1896, it was stated on authority that all the gold used for coinage purposes in the world would equal a cube of gold 22 feet on a side. Note: An avoirdupois ounce of pure gold is worth $18.84. A cubic foot of pure gold is worth $362,962.66.

If the above large sum in "quindecillions" were converted into spheres of solid and pure gold they would number 4,830,000,000,000 spheres as large as the earth.

Let us ask: If one had the above sum, where would one put it?

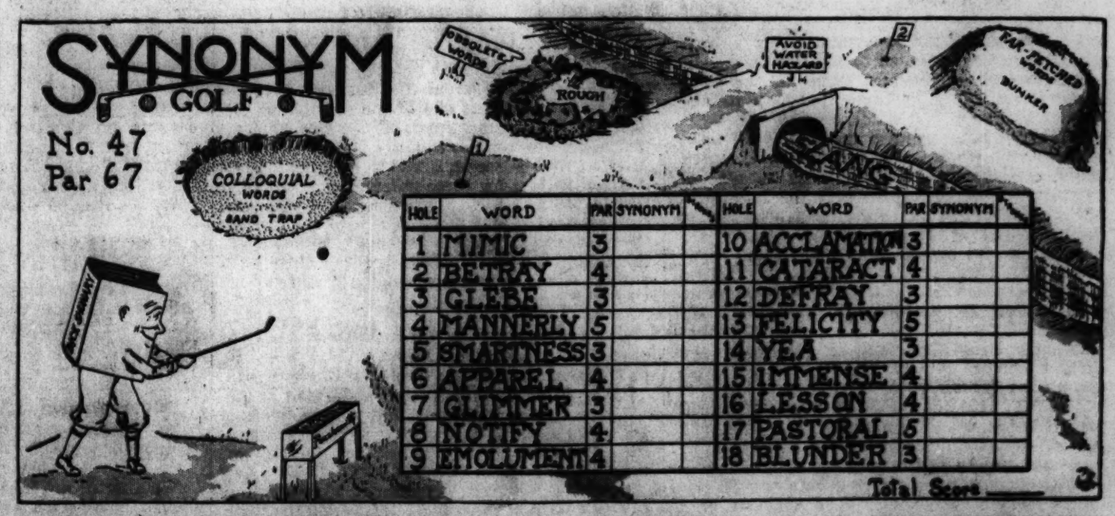
SYNONYM GOLF

No. 43
Winner
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Purpose	3	Aim	3
2.	Oppress	4	Vex	3
3.	Calling	5	Cry	3
4.	Name	3	Dub	3
5.	Alight	4	Lit	3
6.	Machination	5	Art	3
7.	Gambol	3	Hop	3
8.	Pungent	4	Hot	3
9	Abscond	3	Go	2
10.	Barter	4	Sell	4
11.	Daybreak	4	Dawn	4
12.	Laborious	4	Hard	4
13.	Dashing	3	Gay	3
14.	Fancy	4	See-C	1
15.	Honesty	5	Honor	5
16.	Gaze	3	See-C	1
17.	Bargain	4	Pact	4
18.	Ecstasy	3	Joy	3
		68		55

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 47
Par 67



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	MIMIC	3			10	ACCLAMATION	3		
2	BETRAY	4			11	CATARACT	4		
3	GLEBE	3			12	DEFRAY	3		
4	MANNERLY	5			13	FELICITY	5		
5	SMARTNESS	3			14	YEA	3		
6	APPAREL	4			15	IMMENSE	4		
7	GLIMMER	3			16	LESSON	4		
8	NOTIFY	4			17	PASTORAL	5		
9	EMOLUMENT	4			18	BLUNDER	3		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, GARB is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but RIG is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Intangibles of the Debt Equation

STATECRAFT, however realistic, deals essentially with intangibles. Seldom has the fact been better illustrated than in developments of the last few days surrounding the Hoover proposal for a world debt holiday. Opinion, more than finance, has been the dominant factor in the situation. And it is the thought, rather than the wealth, of the nations which will determine primarily the working out of the problem.

The various national movements of opinion that led up to the Hoover proposal not only give the best understanding of its origin, but now condition its future. Thus in Germany bitterness was a greater danger than bankruptcy. Ability to pay had become less important than willingness to pay. Taxes counted less than temper. German taxes are not so high as English taxes, but Germans have felt that a large part of their money was going to pay reparations which they were not convinced they owed.

This feeling of the German people that their burdens were unjustly imposed is a major factor in the whole debt problem. It must be recognized that the revolt of opinion which has led to the growth of Hitlerism and Communism might be carried to the point of overthrowing the Government and repudiating all obligations. Plainly, such a course would be unworthy of the German people, and there have been repeated indications that they could be driven to it only as a last resort.

The Young plan has been "revised" already against Germany by the decline in commodity prices, for she pays eventually in goods whose value has fallen abruptly. Reasonably, some adjustment the other way should be made.

But the German people, in their present rejoicing, should not mistake suspension for surrender. The claims against them still stand. Failure to strive honestly to meet obligations would not encourage further leniency by creditors. Indeed, the vigorous economy efforts of the Bruening Government have done much to prepare opinion among her creditors for the present project. Continued support of those efforts, rather than demagogic denunciation of debts, will mark the easiest course for Germany and the truest patriotism for Germans.

The hardening of national opinion in any country imperils international coöperation. Happily, this sort of thing has been largely overcome in the present developments. Even in France, where German "war guilt" has been most tenaciously asserted, popular opinion is manifesting a willingness to give neighborly aid in an emergency. And in the United States an unworthy fear of "European entanglements" and an unthinking belief in America's ability to stand alone have yielded to a less selfish viewpoint.

Yet one phase of American opinion on debts is still insufficiently appreciated in Europe. The conviction that the world can and must do something really worth while in the way of disarmament is one of the profoundest forces in the United States today. It is another intangible. But it most emphatically influences the whole equation. And Europe will do well to recognize that nothing would go further toward easing the entire debt situation than actual and appreciable progress in disarming.

The cash value of the good will produced by America's gesture can hardly be overestimated. But its full value will be realized only if this improved mental attitude is reflected in an endeavor to understand neighbor nations and to trust them—both by lending financial aid and by disarming.

The "Iron Horse" Grows Wings

CURIOUSLY enough, at a time when the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of George Stephenson is being celebrated, railroad systems practically all over the world are having a stiff battle to show a margin of profit. The airplane, the automobile, the motorbus, the truck all have made inroads on transportation and considerably reduced the opportunities for revenue which once were afforded to the locomotive.

But a brighter prospect looms in the news from Germany of a streamlined, propeller-driven "rail Zeppelin" which covered a distance of 173 miles at an average speed of 106.31 miles an hour, and which, at a favorable point on the route, established a world's record on rails of 143.75 miles an hour. This puts the railway in the airplane class for speed, and bids fair to surmount one of the greatest obstacles in the competition for patronage. Although still in an experimental stage, the rail Zeppelin is regarded as opening a new era in railway transportation.

It is now more than 100 years since the Stockton-Darlington line was opened and Stephenson's locomotive with its passengers and freight started on its historic journey from Brusselton Incline to Darlington, a distance of eight and three-quarter miles. That distance it negotiated in sixty-five minutes. After taking on water, the engine again set off for Stockton, arriving there in three hours and seven minutes, including stops, the distance being nearly twelve miles. This achievement, the completion of a journey traveled at the safe and steady pace of four to six miles an hour, "excited a deep interest and admiration." In effect it was the real beginning of the railroad as it is known today. And for the railroad the world is chiefly indebted to Stephenson, who was closely identified with its origin, its progress and its eventual establishment on a sound, practical basis.

Nothing perhaps in the last century has done so much to facilitate trade and communication as the railroad, and it is significant that at the moment when the world is pausing to pay tribute to the man so largely responsible for this century of progress a new device should come into the transportation field which may still further enhance the usefulness of what was once known merely as the "iron horse."

Trial by Tabloid?

BY AN interesting coincidence, on the same day that the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed the freedom of the American press by declaring unconstitutional the Minnesota law under which a Minneapolis weekly was suppressed, the Chicago Tribune published a cartoon which might be interpreted as recommending substitution of the press for the jury system in the trial of murder cases.

The cartoon was captioned, "Why the Public's Verdict and the Jury's Verdict So Often Differ." The upper half of the cartoon, bearing the subcaption, "When the Public Forms Its Opinion," depicted commuters reading newspapers which bore the headline, "Atrocious Murder—Full Confession of Guilt by the Murderer." The lower half of the cartoon—"When the Jury Forms Its Opinion"—showed the callow slayer, with the jurors, obviously moved by the tears of his relatives, being harangued by a weeping attorney for the defense, while over the jury box hangs a dark cloud: "Smoke Screen of Confusing Arguments" and "Repudiation of Confessions."

For the Tribune's irritation over the inadequacies and shortcomings of the jury system one can feel a measure of sympathy; for its implied urging of the press as a substitute for the jury one can entertain only grave apprehension. By no conceivable extension of its freedom of criticism can the press find warrant for constituting itself, either through its news or editorial columns, an instrumentality for passing judgment on individual malefactors.

The last decade has witnessed the advent and rapid growth in the country's larger cities of what is generally described as the "tabloid" press, whose exclusive creed is sensationalism. Where "standard" newspapers in the country devote columns of space to the portrayal of criminal events, with an inflammatory effect but with at least an attempt to be sober, the "tabloids" seem to proceed on the assumption that an air of hysteria is imperative to the presentation of crime news. Is it on the basis of their distorted news accounts and vulgar photographs, from which a considerable segment of the public forms its opinion, that judgment should be passed on the criminal?

The Lesson of the Cawnpore Riots

HINDU-MOSLEM differences, prominent in their bearing upon the world question of autonomy for India, have fresh light thrown upon them by the now completed official inquiry into the serious communal rioting which took place in March in Cawnpore, the chief industrial center of upper India.

The government commission appointed to investigate its causes finds that the trouble arose from endeavors on the part of the Committee of the Indian National Congress, the chief Hindu movement for independence in India, to stir up popular feeling against the existing system of administration. The commission at the same time pays tribute to one of the individual Congress leaders, Mr. Vidyarthi, who made the supreme sacrifice in a gallant endeavor to intervene between the contending sects.

The British Governor of the Province in which Cawnpore is situated, in reviewing the report, associates himself with this tribute and acquits the Congress committee of any deliberate intention of causing a communal outbreak. The outbreak nevertheless occurred, and on so serious a scale that it proved beyond the ability of the Indian police upon the spot to put it down. Its immediate antecedent was a series of "hartals" (strikes) organized by the Congress committee as a protest against the execution of a Hindu who had committed a political murder.

These "hartals" created a state of intense excitement in a dense population of mixed Hindu and Moslem industrial workers employed in local cotton and other factories. The Muhammadans refused to participate in the stoppage of work. The Hindu workers thereupon attacked them. Reprisals and counter-reprisals followed, until order was finally restored by British troops.

The occurrence is significant for more than one reason. It illustrates how near to the surface lies sectarian passion among the Indian peoples to whom it is proposed to give home rule. It shows how necessary it is, in framing the new Constitution, to provide the maximum possible safeguards for minority communities, among whom the Muhammadans are the chief.

Hindu-Moslem inability to agree upon distribution of representation in the proposed governmental institutions is one of the major difficulties with which the framers of the new Constitution are confronted. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, declared on June 7 that it would be best for these differences to be "settled in India between those concerned." Failing such solution, it may be necessary for the British Government to impose a settlement. In any case, there can be no domination in the new confederation either of Muhammadans by Hindus or vice versa.

A Car With Fuel Appeal

THE average motorist probably has not seen any automobiles with engines located at the rear, but he can hardly fail to have heard a good deal about them in recent months. Perhaps the proposition sounds rather fanciful and of little actual concern to him.

Recently, however, the discussion has swung to a new facet of the subject. It has nothing to do with the appearance of cars with engines located above the rear axle; nor with improved visibility, safety, speed, or any such characteristics. On the contrary it relates to their economy. It turns out, according to claims of the designers, that with the radiator removed to another part of the car the wind resistance can be so reduced by streamlining the front of the body that a car of the size in vogue will go twice as far on the same volume of gasoline.

That is talking about rear-engined cars in a language which not only can be understood but which is distinctly pleasant to the ear. The motorist now getting 15 miles to the gallon of gasoline cannot fail to be interested by the prospect of getting 30 miles from the same amount of fuel in a car of equal power and greater performance. From this standpoint the radically different car becomes a truly exciting prospect.

There have been many expressions of doubt as to public acceptance of a car so different from that to which people are accustomed, but if rear-engined automobiles have this bright promise, as outlined recently before the Society of Automotive Engineers, this skepticism may be quickly allayed. Instead of waiting for such a car, the public may begin to demand it!

Colonel Woodcock's First Year

PROHIBITION enforcement morale has never been higher than now, as Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of the enforcement bureau, completes his first year in office. In a few weeks the personnel of the service will be increased one-third again, and there is every expectation of proportionate increase in its effectiveness at that time. For the improvement Colonel Woodcock largely deserves credit.

He brought to the reorganized enforcement unit the policy of quiet, nonsensational, effective work, directed primarily at the bigger violators. He brought also the firm personal conviction that the law could be enforced. Those who know Colonel Woodcock are convinced that he would resign at once if he came to the conclusion that the dry law could not be made effective. His agents deserve some of the credit for bringing Capone to the bar of justice in Chicago. The coming year is likely to see equally striking illustrations of the law's efficacy in other places.

One of the dominant questions now before Colonel Woodcock is the ultimate size of his force. It will be recalled that the National Law Observance and Enforcement Commission agreed that the number of agents was "very much too small." They ultimately recommended an increase of approximately twice as many agents as the bureau is actually getting. In part of this demand they did not have Colonel Woodcock's support. He was and is convinced of the need of a larger personnel. But he feels that 500 new men are all he can hope to train adequately within the term of the appropriation. Indeed, rather than go through another period of demoralized and badly selected dry officers, the policy adopted by Colonel Woodcock seems desirable.

The nation is grateful that few charges have been brought recently of gun play on the part of dry agents—a constant point of attack by the wet press before Colonel Woodcock came to office. It is to be hoped that in his second year's work Colonel Woodcock will continue the successful policies of his first, and that with the new agents satisfactorily absorbed in the organization he will then consider the subject of still further additions, as urged by the Wickersham commission. Perhaps, too, he can enlist new quotas of public support—a force which counts more than additional enforcement officers. Certainly his policies have tended to win such support.

Poets and Poultry

IS IT really quite fair that a poet should be asked to fill out a questionnaire? Rather does not poetic license imply and include the freedom to decline to answer a lot of tiresome whys and whens printed on a formidable form issuing from some prosaic bureau interested solely in the pursuit of facts and figures and much more concerned with reason than with rhyme?

Gravely worded epistles to the London Times would seem to show that a recent little episode in England has tacked on one more problem for the country to grapple with and, incidentally perhaps, added to the gayety of nations. It appears that in the process of formulating an agricultural policy the British Government charged its statisticians to collect data relating to the poultry industry. Now, Mr. Alfred Noyes, the distinguished poet, has a hobby—the raising of fancy fowl and, in the course of its search for information, bureaucracy called upon him to state the age of his chickens. Were they under or over six months? Were they of this year's model, so to speak? And Mr. Noyes is reported to have slightly demurred to such inquisition into a strictly private fancy.

As an "unpractical writer of verses" he may reasonably have felt that the pen that wrote "Forty Singing Seamen" should hardly be required to record barnyard economics. On the other hand, the probability is that Mr. Noyes shares the particular aversion Englishmen notoriously entertain for questionnaires of any and all sorts, although during his long incumbency as professor of literature at Princeton University, he can hardly have succeeded entirely in evading one of the most cherished pursuits and pastimes in the United States. He might well be excused for thinking and hoping that, after his return to his native country, where it is axiomatic that a man's home is his castle, he would never see another questionnaire.

Editorial Notes

Paris booksellers employed a jazz band during their recent "book fair." Perhaps the success of this open-air market resulted from letting musicians, instead of authors, provide the jazz.

Salt is so scarce in Ethiopia that bars of it are often used as currency. Salting away a little money must be a regular occurrence there.

Whether or not we agree with Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of an expanding universe, our ideas about it are growing.

The old saying, "No news is good news," is hardly applicable to the fellow who misses his daily paper.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

THE value of some "public utilities" is not easy to assess. In England, one of them is a former Canadian named Maxwell Aitken, now better known as Lord Beaverbrook. He is an incalculable, irrepressible sort of institution who, thanks to his control of the Daily Express and of the Evening Standard—journals with a joint circulation running into millions—plays a vivacious if not always a constructive part in British public life. Some people, among whom the Conservative leader, Stanley Baldwin, may perhaps be numbered, think him a public nuisance rather than a public utility. This view I do not share, for reasons to be explained.

Every community contains a high proportion of philistines. By "philistines" I mean those who think that man lives by bread alone. They have a way of upsetting the most highly respectable arguments that such and such a course ought to be taken because it is demonstrably right and proper. To my mind it is far better that philistinism in the abstract, and philistines in the concrete, should find a voice and a leader, than that they should remain inarticulate until the eve of some great decision and then throw everything out of gear by a sudden revolt.

Lord Beaverbrook is not merely articulate; he is vociferous. What is commonly called "culture" does not restrain the originality of his outbursts. In a way he may appear to be a formidable force, particularly when he attempts to override thought by violently shouting his contempt for something or other. A few months ago Lord Beaverbrook and his ill-matched yoke fellow, Lord Rothermere, shouted lustily, "Down with Baldwin!" In so doing they caused a perturbation in the Tory camp and looked like stampeding it away from Mr. Baldwin—until that worthy statesman, who is fond of books and of rumination, rounded upon them and smote them so doughtily that they have since left him in peace.

* * *

Now Lord Beaverbrook is shouting: "Down with the League of Nations, with the League of Nations Union, with disarmament, and with all the sanctimonious trash talked by people who wish Britain to be mixed up in other people's quarrels!" He has shocked many good folk.

This performance is not least among his achievements as a public utility. It has compelled believers in the League of Nations, supporters of the League of Nations Union, and advocates of disarmament to begin to clear their minds and to cudgel their brains for effective answers to him. Steady-going Conservative and Liberal newspapers have stood up for the League. The three leading weekly reviews have plied his Lordship with syllogisms which he is probably quite incapable of understanding. Signatures are being collected in vast numbers to a petition in favor of disarmament.

If Lord Beaverbrook will only stick to his guns—a form of conservatism alien to his temperament—he may even, in process of time, rid the national campaign in support of next year's Disarmament Conference of its most grievous shortcoming. I mean its present high-minded muddle-headedness.

Little by little, next year's Disarmament Conference is coming to dominate British public thought and feeling. The strength of the movement for disarmament cannot be gainsaid. Yet the forces of philistinism are not weak, and they may find abler leaders than Lord Beaverbrook. Indeed, I fear that the philistines may win unless believers in disarmament come down out of the clouds of uplifting emotion onto the solid earth of sound principle; and of this descent into reality there are, as yet, few public signs.

* * *

The trouble is that supporters of the League of Nations, and of disarmament as its most crucial task, are more prone to feel strongly than to think hard. Some of them even resent clear thought as indecent, if not blasphemous. When Lord Cecil returned last December from Geneva, bringing with him the Draft Disarmament Convention, he warned the British people by radio that the price of disarmament would be security, and that they had little more than a twelvemonth in which to make up their minds whether they would pay the price.

He did not say what he meant by "security"; but the very mention of that unholy word caused a multitude of honest pacifists to wonder whether he had not backslidden into "French militarism." He must have been severely frowned upon, for he has never mentioned "security" again.

Now, leaving Lord Beaverbrook aside, we have two utterances that respond to two distinct currents of feeling among those who favor disarmament. One is a letter from the Society of Friends to Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, and prospective president of the Disarmament Conference. It says that the Society of Friends "believes in total disarmament by all nations and holds that Britain must be prepared, if necessary, to lead the way in this direction; it realizes that every nation must be willing to abandon policies which are based upon the assumption of future war, and to forgo such preparations as are implied in the retention of strategic positions by any one nation."

The other utterance is a speech by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, a very gallant and broad-minded officer. He denounced war as hideous and declared it should never recur, but he questioned whether leagues, pacts and treaties can take the place of armaments unless there is a powerful international police force. "To trust to paper pacts without a force behind them," he added, "would be analogous to trusting to our laws without police to enforce them"; and since he believes that the formation of a powerful international police force is "a dream outside practical politics," he concludes that each nation must be free to take such measures as it considers necessary for its own security, and for the discharge of its obligations.

* * *

Between the currents of feeling which these utterances represent, the British Foreign Secretary appears to stand midway; though, in theory at least, his position may be nearer to that of the Society of Friends than to the standpoint of Sir Roger Keyes. In opening the national disarmament campaign last February, Mr. Henderson said: "To us the Pact of Paris is the renunciation of force in international affairs, and we believe that the renunciation of force should carry with it the renunciation of the means of war."

Yet he insists that the imperative mandate for the Disarmament Conference is to be found in Article 8 of the League Covenant which states that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, but adds, very significantly, and with "the enforcement by common action of international obligations." If his influence as president of the Disarmament Conference is to be considerable, he may need to reconcile his interpretation of the Kellogg pact with the concluding phrase of the first paragraph of Article 8.

In a "diary" it is not easy to avoid the "personal note." Therefore, as I have taken some part in public discussion of these issues, both in France and in England, I may be forgiven if I set forth my own view. I agree with Lord Cecil that security is the price of disarmament. I think he would agree with me that there can be no question of giving "security" to France, or to any other country, by means of exclusive military or naval pacts or alliances. He and not a few other eminent lawyers, British and American, would, I fancy, also agree that such sense of security as would justify nervous nations in reducing their armaments can be generated only by interpreting the League Covenant and the Kellogg pact very faithfully, so as to create a strong presumption that any war maker would be faced with the active or passive opposition of all their other signatories. The feeling of insecurity is fed by the prospect that a war maker would be able to find active allies or passive helpers.

* * *

The League Covenant failed to destroy this prospect. It left open the door to four eventualities in which lawful war and, consequently, lawful neutrality, would be admissible. The effect of the Kellogg pact is to close these doors, without guaranteeing the status quo. Actually, if not juridically, it brands war as an unlawful institution. From an unlawful institution no lawful rights can flow. Thus, in my judgment, the Kellogg pact outlaws the giving of active or passive help to a war maker. In other words, it outlaws neutrality.

There is more than chop logic in this argument. It goes to the heart of the matter. It contains, in germ, a solution of the twin questions of an international police force and of disarmament. Since, under the Kellogg pact, national armaments cannot lawfully be used as instruments of national policy, their function becomes one of international police, save in the case of self-defense, which is an act of individual police.

Recognition that all national armaments are earmarked for police service would tend to obviate the interminable balancing of fears and suspicions against each other which has hitherto been the bane of arms parleys. It would cease to matter much whether one nation were a trifle stronger than another; and the taxpayers in every nation would soon make their voices heard if they felt that they were paying unduly for the maintenance of international security. Then disarmament might begin.

This is, very briefly and baldly, my own standpoint; and I have reason to believe that more will be heard of it before the Disarmament Conference meets next February.

Notes From Helsingfors

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

Finnish Folklore Being Preserved

FINLAND possesses one of the largest collections of folklore in the world. "Brage," the society which fosters and guides these efforts, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in March. Its members are drawn from all parts of the country where Swedish is spoken, and from all classes of society, and at least one-fourth of those attending the festivities were in national costume. Traditional part songs and solos were rendered, old-time dances performed with so much verve and expression that all could interpret their meaning, and a performance of "Greetings"—a folk play—gave an excellent presentation of country life in bygone days.

* * *

Forests Give Work to Many

Finland's economic position is not wholly unfavorable. The forests, covering 73.4 per cent of the country, and their subsidiary activities—felling, sawing, the production of wood goods, pit props, bobbins, planks, mechanical and chemical pulp, cardboard, pulpboard and paper—give employment to a large proportion of the population and form 85 per cent of the total exports. Most of the associations recently formed in north and central Europe for the purpose of restricting production in the timber and paper industries now count Finland among their members. The standard of living has risen rapidly in the last decade, resulting in greatly increased imports, especially luxuries, raw materials and machinery. This was to some extent checked by the new import duties imposed at the end of last year. The state balance sheet for 1930, however, issued late in April, 1931—shows an excess of expenditure over income of 340,000,000 marks, about $85,000,000. The different government departments have been circularized and urged to economize wherever possible, especially to postpone or interrupt building schemes or purchases from abroad and to restrict production where state industries are working at a loss.

* * *

New Parliament House Built

Finland is justly proud of its new Parliament House. Approached by some forty steps, it stands raised above the city of Helsingfors in its foursquare, granite massiveness with fourteen huge pillars on the front and a flat roof. Sirén, the architect, has raised a great monument to himself and the exactness and finish revealed in every detail, form a very satisfying whole. The main entrance hall and staircase are of Carrara marble and in the largest committee room the paneling and furniture are of Jacaranda wood—but with these exceptions the whole is a magnificent exhibition of what Finland and its artists and workmen can produce. Everything is there for the comfort of the Riksdag members, including a large, comfortable newspaper reading room and a library in the west wing.

* * *

Students Don Velvet Caps

The white velvet cap can only be worn by one who has passed the entrance or matriculation examination to the university—and thus become a "student." It is worn only from May 1 to Nov. 1, and at midnight on April 30 the streets of Helsingfors are crowded—students predominating—to participate in the ceremony of putting on the white cap. From that time forward the streets are gayer, the sellers of balloons, rosettes and other May Day fancies do a big trade, and taxi cabs are engaged by the hour for a group of white-capped fares just to drive up and down and round about the town. The students dominate May Day here at the expense of the Communists and Laborites, and having welcomed the merry month in this fashion, they divide into two groups—Swedish-speaking and Finnish-speaking—wend their way to the two biggest parks, and there sing their student and national songs.